

## Reagan May Visit Remagen

U.S. President Repeats He Will Go to Bitburg

By William Drozdzak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — The U.S. and West German governments are considering adding a ceremony at the Remagen bridge to honor the efforts of U.S. soldiers in the closing days of World War II in an attempt to defuse the controversy over President Ronald Reagan's planned visit to a military cemetery.

Peter Boenisch, the West German government spokesman, said Monday that the Reagan stop at the Remagen bridge was proposed by Jewish groups in the United States and was being studied by both governments.

[President Reagan said Monday that he would visit Bitburg, despite the controversy that arose because 49 Waffen SS graves are in the cemetery, The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

Mr. Boenisch repeated Bonn's intention to go through with the Bitburg ceremony.

"We are going to complete what we said we would do in the first place," Mr. Boenisch said.

Mr. Reagan is to arrive Wednesday in Bonn at the start of a European visit that includes the seven-nation economic summit conference Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Reagan visit to Bitburg has provoked outrage from Jewish groups and war veterans in the United States. Mr. Kohl insists that the ceremony is meant to symbolize U.S.-German reconciliation.

In response to the protests, Mr. Reagan added a trip to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp to pay tribute to Nazi victims.

The capture of the Remagen bridge, the last span across the Rhine left intact by retreating Nazi soldiers, hastened the demise of Hitler's regime two months later.

It enabled the Americans to push 25,000 combat troops across the river to establish the first Allied bridgehead in the German heartland.

Mr. Boenisch declined to give details on the possible alterations in the program.

He described coverage of the planned Bitburg visit by U.S. news organizations as "scandalous" because some reports had depicted the town as a haven for Nazi sympathizers.

### Nixon Backs Visit

Former President Richard M. Nixon urged Mr. Reagan last week not to back down from plans to visit Bitburg. The Washington Post reported, quoting administration sources.

Mr. Nixon, whose views were solicited by senior White House officials, was reported to have said the planned cemetery visit had caused "substantial domestic political damage" but that a reversal would undermine Mr. Reagan's standing with the Western European allies and his ability to negotiate with the Soviet Union and in the Middle East.

White House sources also said that former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had urged Mr. Reagan to make the visit, citing the importance of relations with West Germany.

## Europeans Fonder of Reagan

Ratings Up Since Last Year, but Skepticism Remains

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan's standing and popularity among West Europeans — apart from the aura of blunder and insensitivity surrounding the Bitburg cemetery visit — seem, on the evidence of polls and interviews, to have strengthened moderately over the past year.

For large segments of public opinion in Western Europe, the reopening of nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva, and Mr. Reagan's repeated expressions of interest in meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, are positive developments that have enhanced the president's reputation. The strong performance of the American economy in comparison with those in Europe has also increased admiration for Mr. Reagan.

But skepticism and contempt about Mr. Reagan remain intact among many government officials, political scientists and editorial writers.

Europeans have also been told in recent weeks by correspondents of their newspapers in the United States that Mr. Reagan seems to be encountering more serious policy difficulties at home, and that his skills at communication may be flagging.

"The charm is vanishing," Jacques Julliard said in a dispatch to

the weekly Le Nouvel Observateur last week, referring to the president's difficulties with the budget, Nicaragua, the slowdown in the economy and the uproar over his planned visit to the German military cemetery.

In general, however, approval for Mr. Reagan appears to have

Approval for Mr. Reagan appears to have grown moderately in important sectors of public opinion in Europe.

In Britain, for example, where press criticism of Mr. Reagan has been intense since he was elected in 1980, a poll taken by Gallup International in February showed him attaining his highest level of popularity in five years.

Asked whether Mr. Reagan was proving to be a good president, 41

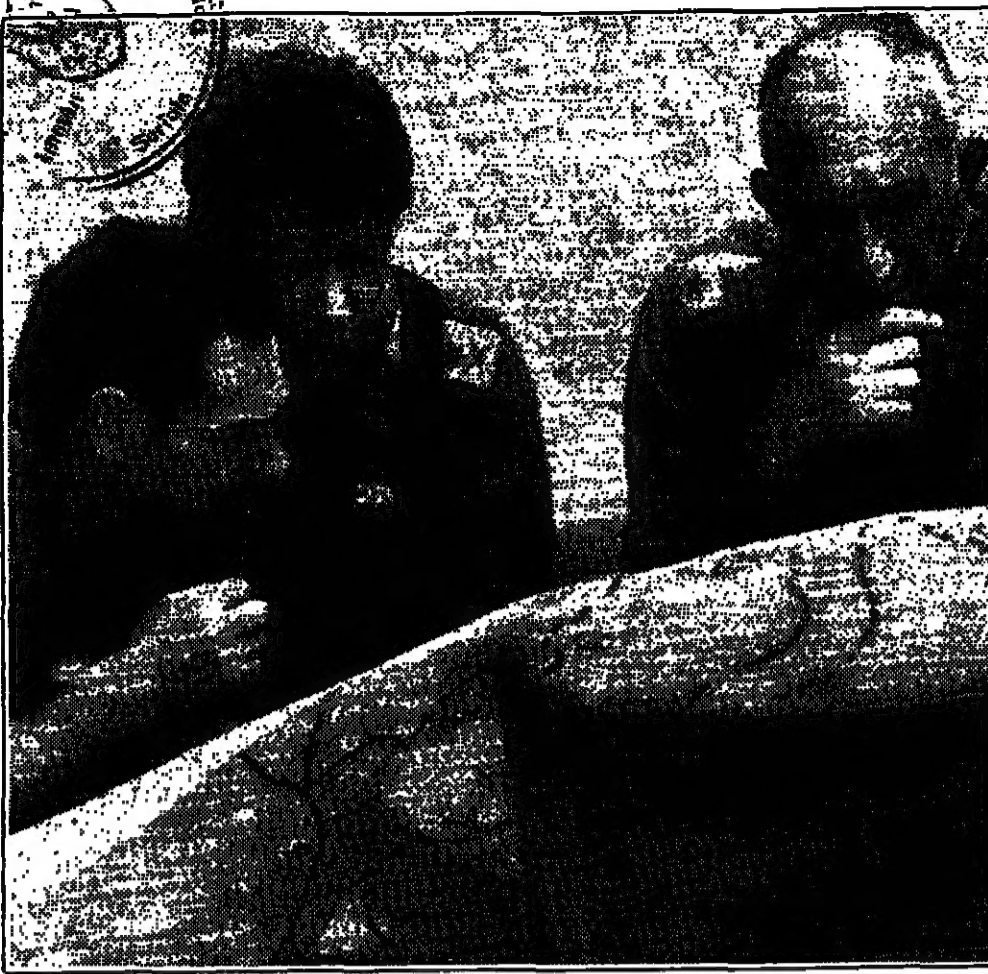
percent replied that he was and 46 percent that he was not. This compared with a poll in February 1983, before deployment of new cruise nuclear missiles in Britain, when only 22 percent said they felt that he was a good president and 65 percent that he was not.

After his re-election last November, a poll indicated that a majority of Britons found this a positive event for both the United States and for British-American relations. In 1980 the same polling organization reported that most Britons found Mr. Reagan's election a negative development on both counts.

While attitudes vary among the populations of leading allies — according to a New York Times/CBS News Poll last autumn, in Britain and West Germany support for Walter F. Mondale was about equal to that for Mr. Reagan, while the French preferred Mr. Reagan by a wide margin — the president seems to have done little in the past year that is regarded by the public as compromising European security or countering its interests.

In past years, the central aspect of European criticism of Mr. Reagan, on the basis of issues, related mainly to what was seen as a confrontational attitude toward the Soviet Union. Now that issue has receded, and criticism often relates to policy that is tangential to the

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Senior Israeli Army officers peered at a map of southern Lebanon Monday in a tent on the outskirts of Tyre as Israeli troops were pulled out of the region. They are from right: the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy; the commander of the northern front, Major General Ori Orr, and the head of military manpower, Major General Amos Yaron.

## Israelis Pull Out Of Tyre

Residents Cheer As Tanks Depart Lebanese Port

The Associated Press

TYRE, Lebanon — Israeli troops completed their withdrawal from the Lebanese port city of Tyre and surrounding areas on Monday. Tyre was the last major Lebanese city held by the Israelis since their invasion in the spring of 1982, and its citizens celebrated as the Israelis pulled out.

As the last two convoys of about 45 tanks, armored personnel carriers and trucks headed south, Lebanese poured into the streets of Tyre, the country's southernmost port.

Thousands of men, women and children danced and sang in the streets. They surged out of their homes when officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross confirmed that the last Israeli soldier had gone.

"Life under the Israelis turned Tyre into a big jail," said one man. "It was a big prison. But now, thank God, it's over, it's over."

Just before 11 A.M., the last Israeli convoy left the city. It headed for Jezz el-Hamra, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south, where some Israelis remained on the northern edge of what was expected to be a buffer zone north of the border against guerrilla attacks.

The Israelis have announced their intention of completing their withdrawal from Lebanon by June.

Tyre residents were not the only people celebrating Monday's withdrawal. At the Israeli border crossing of Rosh Hanikra, those Israeli soldiers returning all the way home threw bottles of champagne, waved bottles of champagne and stuck pink carnations in the barrels of their machine guns when they crossed the frontier.

"No, Lebanon, no," a group of soldiers chanted.

Amid the rejoicing in Tyre, however, there was a menacing undercurrent as guerrillas of Amal, the main Shiite Muslim movement, prepared to hunt down those who had collaborated with the Israelis.

"They will be punished, sooner or later, in front of all the people," one man said. "They betrayed us. They betrayed Lebanon."

Officials estimated that about 50 residents of Tyre had worked with the Israelis. But 30 were believed to have fled south with them.

Scores of suspected collaborators were killed in Sidon, 20 miles north of Tyre, after the Israelis pulled out in February.

An 18-year-old woman said: "We've lived in a state of fear while the Israelis were here. We couldn't walk in the street without being afraid."

Other residents said they had waited in their homes through Sunday as the Israeli withdrawal accelerated. From daybreak Monday, they waited for the moment, peering from behind their curtains until the Israelis vanished from the streets.

They heard several explosions on the outskirts as the Israelis apparently blew up bunkers while withdrawing.

As Tyre residents cheered from balconies and rooftops, the first outsiders to reach the city from across the abandoned Israeli front line along the Litani River to the north were carloads of guerrillas.

The guerrillas, who have had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Summit Clash Seen on Push To Reform Currencies

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's determination to press President Ronald Reagan for a reform of the international monetary system could lead to a clash at the economic summit conference in Bonn this week, senior West European and U.S. diplomatic officials said Monday.

In an interview published during the weekend by Liberation, a Paris daily newspaper, Mr. Reagan ruled out any immediate move on monetary reform. He renewed his insistence that one of the summit's most important agenda items will be agreeing on the time the U.S. administration is seeking for opening trade liberalization negotiations — early 1986. He added that other governments supported him.

But President Francois Mitterrand of France, in a television interview on Sunday, said that "it is not possible for us to accept negotiations on trade matters if, at the same time, there is a refusal to start talks on subjects as important as currencies." He thus renewed an earlier threat to block the setting of a date for the trade talks unless progress was made on monetary reform.

Mr. Mitterrand and his aides have also told recent visitors that it would not be possible for France to agree on a date for trade talks until the agenda had been decided.

The negotiations would be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency, and would involve about 90 GATT members, including developing countries.

A senior European diplomat in Paris said: "It may be pre-summit posturing by President Mitterrand, but based on what he and his advisers at the Elysee Palace are saying, it looks as if a clash with President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Japanese Military Budget Reportedly Will Exceed 1% of GNP

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan is drafting a \$100-billion, five-year military spending plan that would expand sea-lane and air-defense capabilities and probably mean the formal end of a policy of holding military spending to below one percent of gross national product, according to press reports here.

The plan, being circulated within the Japanese Defense Agency, is expected to be adopted officially as a government target this summer. The Diet, or national legislature, then would have to approve money for it year by year.

The plan would continue Japan's steady expansion of military spending in recent years but bring no radical changes in speed or direction.

It is part of a long-term effort to take over some of the regional defense burden now shouldered by the United States, which maintains about 50,000 troops in Japan.

Here are the main points of the plan, according to the Asahi Shimbun newspaper:

- U.S.-designed P-3C Orion anti-submarine patrol planes, now numbering about 50, would rise to 100. Combat ships would increase from 49 to 63. Submarines would

rise by five to reach a level of 15 or 16.

In the early 1980s, Japan agreed to work toward building a capability to defend its sea lanes up to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from its shores. Thus, much of the new equipment is directed at that goal.

- The Japanese Air Force, by the end of the plan, will have 190 F-15 fighters, 65 more than it has now. The planes are manufactured in Japan under license from McDonnell Douglas. The old Nike surface-to-air missiles would be replaced with the new Patriot missile system.

- Japan would buy four more Grumman E-2Cs, a small, propeller-driven radar plane, bringing its total to 12.

Army divisions on the northern island of Hokkaido, which is contiguous to the Soviet Union and the traditional focus of ground defense, would be reorganized. The army would get 40 new anti-tank helicopters.

The plan would come into effect with the fiscal year that begins April 1, 1986. The current fiscal year's budget already has Japan buying up against the one percent of GNP ceiling on military spending that was adopted by the Japanese cabinet in 1976.

The government of Prime Minis-

ter Yasuhiro Nakasone wants to scrap the ceiling.

It is widely expected to be broken formally this summer for the first time since it went into effect and the Diet probably will approve a pay raise for all government employees. Larger paychecks for the 180,000 people in uniform automatically would take spending above one percent of GNP.

The Japanese government is predicting an average GNP growth of four percent a year for the five years covered by the plan. The military plan would then exceed one percent unless economic growth were considerably higher.

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### To Our Readers

In observance of the French holiday, there will be no editions of the International Herald Tribune dated May 1.

## Party, at Deng's Insistence, Selects 1,000 as Core of Future Leadership

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — In an effort to entrench the policies he has introduced, Deng Xiaoping, China's preeminent leader, has had the Communist Party apparatus select 1,000 middle-aged officials as the core of China's future leadership.

A front-page article Sunday in the People's Daily, the main party organ, said the officials had been designated over the past year. It said they had been chosen from "different parts of China" on the basis of recommendations by current leaders and by "a vast number of ordinary people."

The article said the men and women had been earmarked for "provincial and ministerial posts." In addition, it said, "tens of thousands of others" have been selected for eventual promotion to top posts in the prefectures and counties that are the lower rungs of the Chinese administrative system.

The announcement indicated that Mr. Deng has positioned the people that he would like to see take over the running of the government. Since he is also insisting

that executive talent should be decisive in promotions to the top level of the party, he has in effect chosen the pool of men and women from whom he expects the country's next generation of rulers to emerge.

In part, Mr. Deng's purpose has been to phase out the generation of elderly officials who now hold decisive power — he is himself 80 years old — and to replace them with more vigorous, better-educated people in their 40s and 50s.

This in turn is part of a broader effort to break the cycle of upheaval that has seen the country oscillate for 35 years between periods of pragmatic rule, such as Mr. Deng is offering now, and the more ideological brand of leadership associated with Mao Zedong.

Mr. Deng's calculation appears to be that younger officials, generally with higher education, are more likely to stick with his emphasis on prosperity and to shun the mixture of egalitarianism and anti-intellectualism that characterized Mao's rule.

Besides, he has said repeatedly that the young leaders he is bring-

ing along are simply more capable than the generation that has ruled the country since 1949.

Beyond this, the move is part of a continuing effort by Mr. Deng to institutionalize the political process to replace the personal and arbitrary rule that has prevailed much of the time since the Communists took power in 1949. The effort has taken many forms, but the underlying purpose is the same: to preclude a power struggle after his death in which ideological hand-liners could again seize power.

The People's Daily described this selection of future leaders as "a strategic task vital for the future of the party and the state." Song Ren-qiong, a close ally of Mr. Deng on the ruling Politburo, was quoted as saying the party should move ahead with the process "with a sense of urgency."

The newspaper did not say when the pool of future leaders would move into top posts, but there have been other indications recently that Mr. Deng is in a hurry to get as many as possible in place this year, or by the end of 1986 at the latest.

## Vietnam Vets: They Fit In Now But Those Who Saw Heavy Combat Lag Behind Others

By Barry Sussman  
and Kenneth E. John  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ten years after the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, Vietnam War veterans, in general, live not much differently than other Americans, according to a Washington Post-ABC survey.

When they entered military service in the 1960s and early 1970s, three-quarters of them had no education past high school; a fifth were dropouts. But more than half went back to school. Today, the survey indicates that a Vietnam veteran is more likely to have gone to college than a man of his age who was not in the service.

With education have come job prospects and incomes similar to those of other men the same age, according to the survey. The unemployment rate for the Vietnam veterans surveyed is about 7 percent, also similar to that of all working-age Americans. Three of four Vietnam veterans surveyed said their annual household incomes exceeded \$20,000; almost half took in \$30,000 or more each year.

Most also are now married and have children and homes of their own. Eight of 10 Vietnam veterans surveyed are married. Ninety percent have children, and 43 percent have three children or more.

Strikingly, 78 percent of the Vietnam veterans surveyed already are homeowners, the great majority paying mortgages on traditional, single-family houses. More than other Americans, they tend to live in small towns and rural areas.

Despite the grief and anger many of them experienced during the war, followed by bitterness when they first returned home, Vietnam veterans appear statistically to have settled down to lives not unlike those of the veterans of World War II.

Asked whether they personally benefited or were set back in the long run by having gone to Vietnam, 56 percent of the veterans said they benefited; 29 percent said they were set back. There are qualifications to those answers.

"Since I survived, I feel I benefited," said a former army corporal. "I learned a lot about the psychology of people under stress."

He added: "But it took the two best years, from age 19 to 21, out of my life."

Said another: "As far as growing up, maturing, I benefited. But that's the extent of it."

One particular group of Vietnam veterans, however, has adjusted less well. Although they are a minority of all who served, they are the ones Americans think of most when remembering the war: those who survived heavy combat. They tend to be slightly less well off than other Vietnam veterans, somewhat more bitter, and suffering from more bad memories and personal problems.

These conclusions are drawn from 811 veterans who served in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, selected at random and interviewed by telephone last month. An additional 438 Vietnam War-era veterans who served elsewhere were also interviewed, but the findings in this article are based almost entirely on the responses of those who were in Southeast Asia.

Those surveyed are sharply divided about whether the United States should have sent troops to Vietnam. But they generally said they were proud of having served there.

Unlike the responses of most Americans interviewed in other national surveys, a majority of the Vietnam veterans said they thought that they had a clear idea of what the war was about and that the

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Veterans are sharply divided about whether the United States should have sent troops to Vietnam. But they said they were proud of having served there.



## Sudan May Cease Food Shipments

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudan is considering halting food shipments to rebel-held areas of Ethiopia's Eritrea and Tigre provinces in an effort to end Ethiopian aid to Sudan's own insurgents: in the south, according to Sudanese officials.

Speaking Sunday before the return of a high-level Sudanese delegation from a good-will visit to Addis Ababa, the officials acknowledged that stopping transportation of food aid across Sudan to rebel-held areas could tarnish the new transitional government's international image.

But the ruling transitional military council and the interim civilian cabinet are convinced that Sudan's national interest lies in increasing pressure on John Garang, the Ethiopian-based leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, the officials said.

Analysts said that the potential for reaching an agreement between Ethiopia and Sudan by mutually ending support for their insurrections long has existed. But they added that the rebels and their

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Number of Russian Advisers In Syria Is Reported Reduced

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — More than a third of the Soviet military advisers in Syria have been withdrawn in the last six months, including an air defense unit that was the only potential Soviet combat force in the region, Western sources say.

Senior Syrian military and civilian officials would not comment on the motives for the withdrawal or on any specific aspect of their armed forces.

But the decline in the number of Soviet advisers from a high of 6,000 to 4,000 or less is viewed among diplomats here as an indication of the careful control that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad maintains over his country's relations with Moscow.

"The Syrians have basically only one major foothold in Syria and that is the arms relationship," a diplomat said.

Another Western envoy suggested that with the exception of its military hardware, "Syria has nothing in common with Soviets."

Sources said the main body of the Soviet air defense unit, including troops manning the SAM-5 surface-to-air missile batteries, pulled out in October, and smaller groups of advisers have been leaving regularly ever since. Although some Soviet "fire control" over the SAM systems may be maintained, they said, the Syrians are believed to run them mostly on their own now.

According to one usually well-informed source, the number of Soviet advisers may be as low as 2,000 to 3,000.

Western diplomats in Damascus said that Mr. Assad's government often pursued its own course with scant attention to Moscow's wishes.

The most frequently cited example was Syria's decision in 1976 to commit troops to Lebanon despite Soviet opposition. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, flew here to press the point but the Syrians crossed the border anyway, not bothering to inform Mr. Gromyko until the action was an accomplished fact, diplomats said.

Soviet arms supplies to Syria dropped dramatically after that and did not pick up again until 1978, Western diplomats said. After 1982, when Israel invaded Lebanon, the scale of Soviet arms supplies rose dramatically.

Direct engagements with Israel's U.S.-backed forces cost the Syrians 98 aircraft, including helicopters, MIG-21s and MIG-23s, according to Western sources. Since then, Mr. Assad has sought Soviet help to replace what was destroyed and to start building a force that could claim a "strategic balance" with Israel.

With Syria's traditional military ally against Israel now out of the picture — Egypt having signed a peace treaty — the Syrians concluded that "they can count on no one, so they must count on themselves," a diplomat said.

Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa has said Syria's goal is "to be strong enough to defend ourselves against any future Israeli aggression" and to be able to negotiate eventually without "the Israelis being able to dictate their conditions to us."

To pursue such a policy in the face of Washington's firm commitment to Israel, Syrian officials said, they turned to Moscow.

Syria has met its goal of rebuilding its armed forces, according to Western sources. It reportedly has more than 500 combat aircraft, including a few sophisticated MIG-25s, about 3,500 tanks and more than 2,000 artillery pieces. The Syrian armed forces total about 400,000 men, of whom 40,000 are in the air force and 60,000 in air defense units.

Syria claims to be approaching Israel in the size of its armed forces and in its number of weapons, but the aim of "strategic balance" is still far away because of Israel's vast technological advantages, sources said.

It strikes some Western observers as odd that the Soviet military presence is being reduced now, when tensions are rising in Lebanon and the factional fighting between Syrian-backed forces and Israeli-supported units is increasing.

But others note that the Syrians, aware of their military shortcomings, are careful to avoid direct confrontation with the Israelis at this point and probably would not expect much from the Soviet Union if one developed.

Many Syrians and Western diplomats say that Syria is closer culturally to the West, particularly to Western Europe, than to the Soviet bloc. From the end of World War I until regaining independence in 1946, Syria was administered by France under a League of Nations mandate.

At least 42 people were reported killed and 30 wounded in the fighting in southern Lebanon. There were allegations on both sides that civilians were being massacred or abducted.

A spokesman for the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army militia said Sunday that he expected thousands more Christian refugees to flee to the border strip where Israel intends to establish its security zone.

But he said the area was ill-equipped to provide food, housing and jobs for the refugees.

**Aid to Christians Pledged**  
Israeli government leaders said Sunday that Israel would assist Christian victims in Lebanon but would not intervene in the fighting. The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv.

Moshe Arens, the former defense minister, said in a television interview Sunday night: "These people are our friends and considered themselves our allies."

"No Israeli can be indifferent," he added.

But he said that in deciding to withdraw from the Awaril River line, the government had been aware that there would be anarchy in the evacuated territory and that it would extend southward.

He added that consistency was needed.

Mr. Arens, who is now a minister without portfolio, said that the withdrawal must be completed and that military action will be considered only if there is a threat to the inhabitants of northern Israel.

**UPI Files Under Bankruptcy Code**

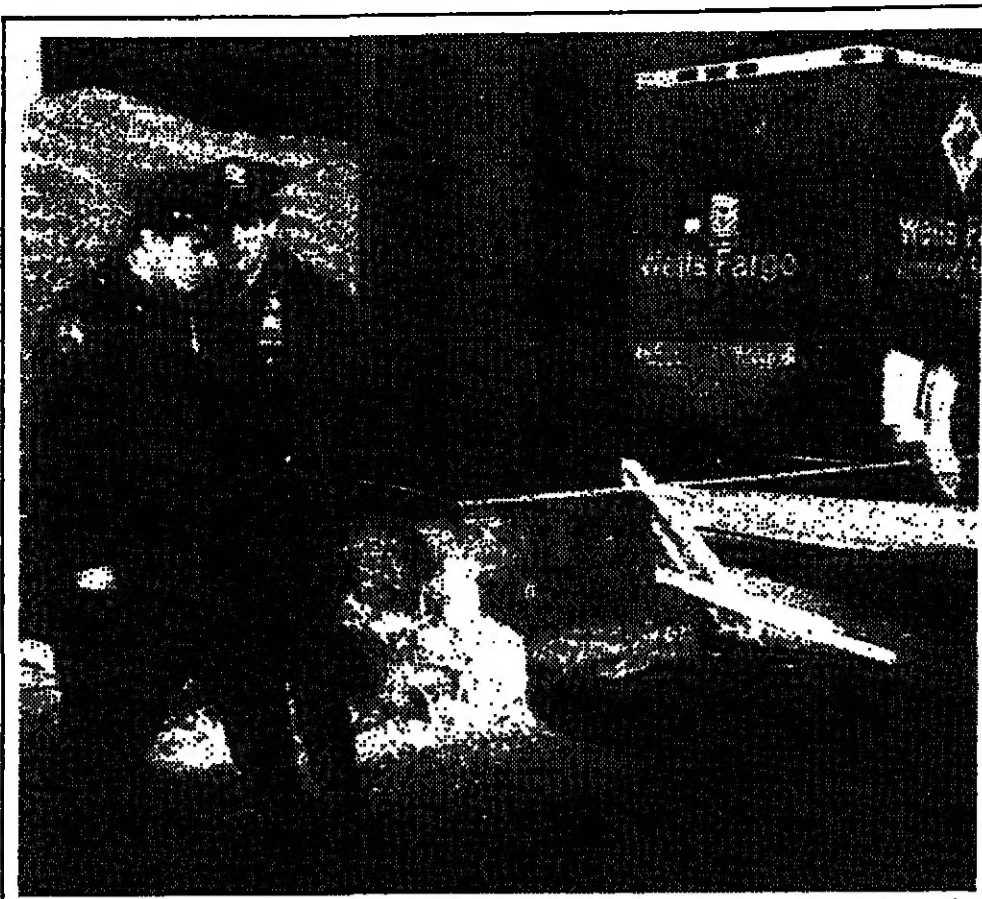
NEW YORK (NYT) — United Press International, the second-largest news agency in the United States, has announced that it has filed an application to be protected from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code in order to gain "breathing space" while trying to reorganize its finances.

The agency said papers to that effect were submitted Sunday to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Columbia. Their purpose was to prevent the creditors of the 78-year-old news agency from seeking to collect on liabilities up to \$45 million, UPI said.

The agency said that amount was more than double its estimated assets of \$20 million. According to its lawyers, the agency planned to ask the court Monday for permission to cover last week's paychecks for nearly 2,000 employees.

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**Herald Tribune**



NEW YORK ROBBERY — Four armed men overpowered guards, emptied a truck containing \$8 million, then abandoned it under the Brooklyn Bridge on Monday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said. The record for a U.S. cash robbery is \$11 million.

## Vietnam Veterans Back in the Fold

(Continued from Page 1)

United States could have won, if not for the politicians.

"The war could have been won in a month's time," said a former rifleman, Sergeant First Class Alfred Simmons, 39, who is still in the army and now stationed in Virginia. "We let a Third World country defeat us and make fools out of us. The government should have let the military be in charge."

The Post-ABC News survey and similar studies underscore the differences between veterans of heavy combat and the others. About 30 percent of those interviewed in the Post-ABC News survey said they had been in heavy combat.

Of the veterans in the survey who did not see heavy combat, 29 percent saw their first marriages break up. Of those who said they were in heavy combat, 41 percent married and divorced. In both groups, most remarried and are married today.

Veterans were asked about eight types of problems they may have had on release from the service, including health, money and job

problems, loneliness, drinking, use of marijuana or other drugs, difficulty in getting along with family and friends, and emotional strain.

Half of those who said they were in heavy combat reported suffering from at least three of the afflictions listed. Fifty-three percent reported undergoing emotional strain. 44 percent said they had a drinking problem when they came home. 42 percent cited bouts of loneliness. 40 percent said they did not have enough money to live on. 33 percent had difficulties with family and friends. Use of marijuana or other drugs was mentioned by 16 percent.

Among veterans who did not see heavy combat, fewer than three in 10 said they suffered from three or more of those problems after coming home.

Three of every four veterans of heavy combat said they agreed with the statement that "I often find myself still thinking of the death and dying" during the war. Among the other Vietnam veterans interviewed, 48 percent said this statement applied to them.

One widespread belief about the Vietnam War is that black Americans were called on in greater proportions than whites to serve. The U.S. government has insisted that this was not the case.

But the survey suggests that blacks did more than their share of the fighting. Almost half the blacks, 30 of the 67 interviewed, fell into the heavy combat category,

while only three of every 10 white veterans interviewed said they were in heavy combat.

Possibly for that reason, more black veterans than white veterans said they encountered problems on their return to civilian life.

About half of all Vietnam veterans interviewed felt that one result of the war has been to prevent the United States from becoming involved in subsequent major conflicts. But three in 10 think that Central America will be the next Vietnam.

**Stories Trigger Problems**  
An increasing number of Vietnam veterans are seeking treatment for psychological problems triggered by the flood of news stories marking the 10th anniversary of the fall of Saigon, United Press International reported Monday from Washington.

The newspaper and television reports are causing nightmares, flashbacks, anxiety and depression for many veterans, according to Raymond Scurliff, assistant director of the Veterans Administration's Readjustment Counseling Service.

"We have a number of centers saying they are being flooded with people," said Mr. Scurliff, whose office oversees 157 counseling clinics for Vietnam veterans.

"We are not surprised at all," he said. "It's the whole issue of bringing to one's attention a traumatic event they would like to forget. It's hard to avoid when it's right in your face every day."

**Reagan Ratings Edge Higher With West European Public**

(Continued from Page 1)

national interests of the allies or to Mr. Reagan's personality.

Professor Hugh Brogan, a lecturer on American history at the University of Essex, offered a clear example of this. Speaking of Mr. Reagan, he said: "He's regarded as a rather bad president, although reactions to him as a human being vary. Some think of him as an amiable booby. I think his policies are exceedingly ill-advised, and his policies in Central America are very worrying indeed."

But there were other, more favorable, appraisals. Hans-Adolf Jacobsen, a professor of political science at Bonn University in West Germany, said that "since the new term has begun there seems to be less cause for criticism from those who were more than skeptical about Reagan at the beginning because of his militant rhetoric and

## Reagan Ratings Edge Higher With West European Public

(Continued from Page 1)

visibly great inexperience in the foreign policy field."

"On balance," he said, "if you exclude those furthest to the left, he is being treated with more reserve. A trend to a more positive evaluation is noticeable, and his new image and growing understanding" on East-West issues "has been registered. Skepticism remains that he seeks hard rather than soft solutions in the international area."

A West German poll, taken for a state television network, reported that opinion about Mr. Reagan was more favorable now than at the time of his last visit to Bonn in 1982. A ranking of the main allied leaders by the polling group placed Mr. Reagan in third position behind President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, but ahead of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Thierry de Montbrial, director of the French Institute for International Relations, said: "For the general public, the Reagan image is good. As far as the experts go, their attitude is rather different. They don't understand how such an intellectually limited man can function as president. The idea of the man who doesn't work much and doesn't know his dossiers prevails."

But, in fact, what European politicians actually say in public about Mr. Reagan enhances Mr. Reagan's reputation. Mr. Mitterrand has called Mr. Reagan a patriot, a man he genuinely likes and with whom he feels comfortable.

**U.S. Radio Keeps License Despite Racist Broadcasts**

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has ruled that the broadcast of programs advocating racial hatred and disregard for the government is not a ground for denying the renewal of a radio broadcast license.

In rejecting petitions opposed to the application of the radio station KTLT-FM in Dodge City, Kansas, the commission held 5-0 on Friday that such broadcasts fall within First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech.

But the commission, noting that a competing application for the frequency had been filed, ordered a comparative hearing, which puts the current licensee and the competing applicant largely on an equal footing.

Several commissioners condemned the content of the broadcasts, after a commission official told them that in late 1983 and early 1984, the station aired more than 200 hours of sermons by two radio ministers, William P. Gale and James P. Wickstrom, in which they made "crude, derogatory and defamatory" statements about blacks and Jews. They also attacked the government, lawyers, judges and bureaucrats and encouraged disregard of the law, the commission official said.

**Airline Officials Face Trial**  
General Abdul Rahman Sward-dahab, the Sudanese leader, said Monday that his government would try officials who took part in the airlift of several thousand Ethiopian Jews to Israel, United Press International reported from Amman.

"We have actually begun investigating the matter and will reveal to our people the results, and if the allegations are proven, we will put those concerned on trial," General Sward-dahab said in an interview with the Jordan Times newspaper.

In the operation, carried out mainly in late 1984, several thousand Ethiopian Jews were secretly brought out of Ethiopia to Israel through Sudan.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 6 More Blacks Killed in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Six more blacks have died in violence as two gold mining companies planned talks with a black union over the largest dismissal of black miners in memory, government officials said Monday.

Police reported fresh rioting in at least 15 townships Sunday night and early Monday. A total of 17,400 miners were dismissed over the weekend, 14,400 by Anglo-American Corp. at its Vaal Reef mine and the rest at the Hartbeestfontein mine owned by the Anglovaal company, according to figures released Monday.

In Cape Town, meanwhile, the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, reported that 217 people have been killed in rioting, September to March 22 and that more than 10,000 people were arrested. A spokesman for the South African Institute of Race Relations said, however, that newspapers have reported at least 312 deaths over the past nine months.

### Police Warn of Bonn Terror Threat

WIESBADEN, West Germany (AP) — The authorities warned Monday that leftist terrorists might be planning "spectacular attacks" during this week's economic summit conference in Bonn.

Heinrich Boge, the president of the Federal Criminal Office in Wiesbaden, appealed to the public to support police efforts to thwart terrorists. "Terrorists and their sympathizers are planning other spectacular attacks to demonstrate their opposition to the political and economic system of the Western world," Mr. Boge said.

The warning occurred after leftists claimed responsibility for three overnight bomb attacks in Cologne and Düsseldorf that caused extensive damage to businesses. There were no injuries. The Revolutionary Cells said in a letter to a leftist newspaper that the group planned the bombs to protest the summit meeting of leaders of the seven industrial nations.

### Draft Resister Begins Prison Term

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Benjamin H. Sasway was ordered on Monday by a federal judge to begin serving a prison term of two and a half years for his 1982 conviction of failing to register with the Selective Service.

Mr. Sasway, 24, was the second man since the Vietnam War to be convicted for failure to register. Before passing the sentence, Judge Gordon Thompson told him, "I think you ought to know as a District Court judge, it's my duty to uphold the law, and it is your duty to obey the law." Judge Thompson told Mr. Sasway that he not only had broken the law, but that he had encouraged others to do so.

Mr. Sasway's August 1982 conviction and sentence were upheld Feb. 2, 1984, by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case on April 1. He served 40 days in the federal prison in San Diego after his conviction.

### Vietnam Calls Again for U.S. Ties

BANGKOK (AP) — Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, called again Monday in a speech marking the 10th anniversary of the Communist victory in Vietnam, for normalized relations with the United States.

Speaking at a party meeting in Hanoi, Mr. Duan also suggested that Vietnam and its two Indochinese allies, Laos and Cambodia, are "closely bound" to the Soviet bloc.

According to a French text of the speech carried by the Vietnam News Agency and monitored in Bangkok, Mr. Duan said: "We extend to the progressive American people our friendly greetings. Our country is disposed to normalize relations with the United States in the interest of the two countries, and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Washington has insisted that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia as a precondition to normalizing relations.

### For the Record

The foreign ministers of Cuba and Vietnam held talks Monday in Hanoi aimed at promoting bilateral relations and cooperation on regional and international issues, the Vietnam news agency reported. (AP)

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea returned home Monday after a four-day visit to the United States. (Reuters)

Mozambique rebels have blown up a bridge near the South Africa-Mozambique border, severing rail links with South Africa and cutting off vital coal supplies for Maputo's only power station, the Mozambique news agency reported Monday. (Reuters)

### Corrections

Because of editing errors, an article on the British trade deficit in weekend editions contained erroneous figures. The merchandise trade deficit for March was actually £900 million (\$1.09 billion). The deficit on the current account was £456 million.

A photograph in the April 29 editions incorrectly identified a member of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. The player was James Worthy.

## Summit Clash Seen on Push For Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan is shaping up, since it is difficult to imagine the White House giving more on monetary reform than they have already.

A U.S. official said, "Mr. Mitterrand and the European Community countries owe Mr. Reagan one — not the other way around."

Other European and U.S. diplomatic officials said that senior West German officials, acting on behalf of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who will be the host at the summit, have been quietly urging France to moderate its position.

Some of Mr. Mitterrand's advisers also have reportedly cautioned him about pressing Mr. Reagan, citing the fact that France has little apparent support for major monetary reform among the key participants — West Germany, Britain and Japan.

Mr. Mitterrand's main supporter will be his former finance minister, Jacques Delors, now president of the European Commission, who is to attend the summit. The leaders of Italy and Canada will also be present.

"France may wind up being isolated if Mr. Mitterrand presses President Reagan on monetary reform, but Mr. Mitterrand can certainly block the 1986 date," said a U.S. official. He added, "You never know what compromises might be worked out once the summit participants start talking."

Last week, however, support for the French view surfaced in the United States when a group of Democratic senators and one Republican urged Mr. Reagan to make the strong dollar the primary topic of the summit. At the same time, they warned the president against pressing for new trade talks.

During the television interview, Mr. Mitterrand said he was disappointed in Mr. Reagan's unwillingness to commit himself further on monetary reform. But he said that Mr. Reagan appeared more reserved in his approach than his own White House advisers.

France and the European Community Commission have repeatedly said that monetary reform should move concurrently with the trade talks.

Aides to Mr. Mitterrand have suggested that a meeting on monetary reform be organized in Paris next year under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Mitterrand has told visitors recently that he also would like to see closer links established among the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen and the European Currency Unit. The goal, which he has expressed at previous summit meetings, is greater stability of world currencies for industrialized and, particularly, developing countries.

A European Commission source, who declined to be identified, said, "What has been agreed to by the United States so far is not enough and some kind of new meeting under the IMF is needed, either this autumn or next year."



Francois Mitterrand

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Replying to questions from European reporters in Washington last Thursday, including the Liberation correspondent, Mr. Reagan said that a study on currency intervention, ordered at the 1983 summit in Williamsburg, is expected to be published in June.

Mr. Reagan said that based on the reform measures that the study suggests, the U.S. government can determine if a conference is justified and what the agenda will be. Otherwise, he said, he did not want to comment.

Mr. Reagan, responding to a question, said he was not backing away from earlier statements about monetary reform by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d. The president said he was not opposed to considering organizing a conference on monetary reform later this year as Mr. Baker had suggested, but he clearly indicated that he did not expect that the conference would be at the center of the summit discussions on economic issues.

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**BRIEFS**  
**Deaths**  
Six more blacks have died in South Africa since planned talks with a head of miners in memory, government.

**of Bonn Terror**  
The authorities might be planning a spectacular conference in Bonn to support police efforts to the position to the political and other.

**Begins Prison**  
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**Again for U.S.**  
The U.S. general secretary of the Vietnam War Veterans Association, Mr. Duane, in a speech.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Trials of Argentina

Something remarkable is going on in Argentina. A democratic government is prosecuting the dictatorship it replaced for crimes committed against the human rights of its people.

In the early decades of this century Argentina was a prosperous, liberal democracy. But for most of the last 55 years it has lived in the thrall of demagoguery, lawlessness and economic decline. President Raúl Alfonsín seeks to put that past behind, not by denying or pretending it but through a lawful process of acknowledgment and accountability.

The trial, which may last as long as six months, will determine the guilt or innocence of nine generals and admirals who led military juntas from 1976 to 1982. But they do not stand in the dock alone. The legal process recognizes that their reign of disappearances and torture was, in fact, welcomed by substantial portions of the population. The defense has summoned a host of civilian political leaders to try to prove that the juntas conducted a necessary war against subversion, a war law-

fully declared by the previously elected government of Isabel Peron.

The prosecution will argue that terrorism can never be lawful, that murder, kidnapping and torture have no redeeming political purpose. The principle is similar to that invoked by Britain against the "political" troops of the Irish Republican Army, and by Italy against the Red Brigades. In a lawful society, any such crimes must be a matter of personal responsibility. There can be no ideological immunity.

The defendants in Buenos Aires, however, are not members of some radical fringe but pillars of the military establishment. And the trials come at a time when debt and inflation again threaten social order, and on the eve of a sharply contested midterm election.

All this marks Mr. Alfonsín as uncommonly courageous. The same qualities that made him the upset victor in the race for president 18 months ago will now be needed to sustain his government through the tensions ahead.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Keeping Out the Sugar ...

You may have heard that Japan excluded imports of American baseball bats on the pretext that Louisville Sluggers might violate Japanese "safety standards." But how about the customs officials who halted imports of frozen pizzas fearing someone would extract the tiny amount of sugar they contain and sell it cheap? Believe it or not, that horror story, reported by The Wall Street Journal, is real, with a twist. The customs officials were not Japanese but American, and the pizzas were made in Israel. How this happened says a lot about the Reagan administration's trade policy, none of it very nice.

American sugar growers cannot ever compete with growers in poor tropical countries, even less so at the moment. In a more rational world American consumers would save about \$1 billion annually by purchasing all their sugar from the Caribbean; American sugar growers would switch to another crop. But that prospect has never pleased the Louisiana sugar lobby, or its friends in Washington. Import quotas and tariffs maintain the domestic price of raw sugar at 21 cents a pound (46 cents a kilogram), seven times the world price.

That is a difference in price large enough to sail a freighter through. Access to cheap world

sugar gives foreign manufacturers of sugary processed foods a big cost edge. So domestic sugar growers, fearful of losing business as foreign-produced foods increase their share of the American market, pressed the Reagan administration for even more protection.

In January, the president responded with emergency quotas on imports of three customs categories, including a miscellaneous group called "edible preparations." As predicted, the executive order has reduced imports of candies, jams, glazes and packaged desserts. That will eventually be felt in higher prices for consumers and higher profits for domestic sugar growers. What is causing a special fuss is the "edible preparations" category is so miscellaneous it includes even kosher pizzas.

Eventually, the Customs Service will no doubt figure out how to distinguish between chocolate-covered ants and powdered soup mix. But the bigger questions raised by the sugar fiasco will linger. If it makes sense to limit imports of steel, why not refrigerators or ball point pens made of steel? If American interest groups can obtain such outrageous favors from Washington, how can we expect better from Tokyo?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## ... And the Farley Mowats

They have done it again. Early last week, U.S. government officials, citing the 1952 McCarran Act, refused to allow a visitor into the United States on political grounds. Usually these decisions are made by the State Department, which has the power to deny visas to persons whose presence in the country is deemed "prejudicial to the public interest" or dangerous to the "welfare, safety or security of the United States." This time, because Canadians do not need visas, it was the Immigration and Naturalization Service that stopped the wildlife writer Farley Mowat at the Toronto airport. By Friday, the prohibition was effectively lifted for Mr. Mowat, but the statute and policies implementing it remain unchanged.

The McCarran Act was a piece of xenophobic legislation enacted in the early 1950s whose guiding emotion was fear — fear that the wrong people would get into the United States and overwhelm or subvert it. The act's provisions are regularly invoked to keep people out of the country who might say something the government is afraid to have Americans hear. The act gave broad powers to the bureaucracy to exclude would-be visitors. The statute reflects a profound misunderstanding of American free-speech traditions and sadly underestimates the critical judgment of a free people.

Farley Mowat is a Canadian who writes about the wilderness. His book "Never Cry

Wolf" is a classic study of these predators and was made into a popular movie. His latest work is about wildlife on the seacoasts of the United States and Canada. He may have made comments about American military power and may have joined a committee in support of Fidel Castro's Cuban government many years ago. So what? Surely he does not belong on any list, book or computer file of persons who pose a danger to the United States.

How are these lists compiled? The State and Justice departments will not say, but once you are listed, you are there to stay, and you need a waiver from the attorney general every time you want to enter the country. The fact that Mr. Mowat was offered a waiver (which he refused) does not solve the general problem. Others are on those lists, some because of affiliations or activities decades ago.

The law is preposterous and outmoded. A country as strong, stable and free as the United States can hear Mr. Mowat, Nicaraguan cabinet members (Cultural Affairs Minister Ernesto Cardenal has just been offered a waiver), Chinese party leaders, the Reverend Ian Paisley and even Mikhail Gorbachev without falling under their spell. Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, is planning to introduce legislation to change this law, and his effort deserves support.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Less Leverage on Nicaragua

No money for the "contra" means less American influence. Within the contra movement, this could mean that the former supporters of President (Anastasio) Somoza will be strengthened at the expense of the democrats. And the Americans' leverage on the Nicaraguan government — the worry that if it tightened the screw, American backing for the contra would increase — has been removed.

In the longer run, American detachment might even spread the war in Central America. If the contra's challenge grows, the United

States will have no power to guide them toward a negotiated settlement. If the contra withers, the Sandinistas will be free to resume their help to rebels in El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. That would increase the danger of a regional war, which could take on the character of a struggle to decide whether the territory between Mexico and Venezuela will be Marxist or democratic. Since the United States would not find it easy to stay out of such a war, the vote [on April 23] may have made the loss of American lives on Central American soil more, not less, likely.

—THE ECONOMIST (London).

## FROM OUR APRIL 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: U.S. Marines Leave Nicaragua**  
NEW YORK — Relief is expressed that conditions in Nicaragua do not require further American intervention. The New York Sun says: "This country is to be congratulated on an escape from an intervention in Nicaraguan affairs that for several weeks seemed almost inevitable. The United States has, however, a duty to perform in that region, a duty that embraces not only Nicaragua, but its neighbors as well. Whatever it can wisely and properly do for the restoration of peace and for the resumption of commerce should be done." The Boston Herald adds: "The American marines are being withdrawn from Nicaragua. Dr. José Madriz is President, General Estrada is defeated, the revolution is practically at an end. There is no longer any reason for the presence of American marines in that quarter."

**1935: U.S. Solves Mexico Silver Crisis**  
WASHINGTON — Mexico's monetary problems have not only been solved, but the outlook for the country is even better than before. Roberto López, Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, declared [on April 29] following a conference with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., which was the result of the Administration's recent increase in the price of silver. The Mexican official, whose country is one of the great silver producing countries and which has been forced to call in all silver coins as the result of the American policy, emerged from the meeting in an optimistic frame of mind. By calling in all silver coins and issuing token money, Mexico's wealth is materially increased, as silver may be disposed of as a commodity to the United States at higher prices.

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## 'War Guilt': How Much Is Enough?

By June Tierney

BOSTON — I was 5 years old in 1969 when my mother took me and my sister to Germany. We were Americans, and our only connection to the place was my grandfather, an Arizona who worked for Radio Free Europe in Munich. We ended up staying 11 years. I went to German schools, made many friends and learned something about how young Germans think of war and guilt.

For their sake, I am glad President Reagan is going to the Bitburg cemetery. It is an important gesture to my young German classmates. I feel I owe it to them to tell the world how their heads would bow in shame at the mention of Hitler, and to describe the courage with which they accept the responsibility for crimes they did not commit.

Their sense of remorse surpasses anything I have seen displayed by my American peers when they are reminded of our nation's sins. The link is manifested in the name of manifest destiny, the blacks enslaved to pick cotton; the Japanese-Americans interned in World War II.

We Americans appear to have forgotten that we are allied with a new generation of Germans — Germans who have undergone 40 years of penance and are now in need of a signal that their nation's crimes, while they will never be forgotten, will not be held against them.

The name Hitler meant nothing to me when I arrived in West Germany. But once I had heard about him and the war he started and the millions he killed, I wanted to know more. By the time I entered second grade in a German school, I had learned that my playmates were not the people to ask about him. Hitler's name was more offensive to them than any dirty word. They would shrug at my questions and kick a hole in the ground until I changed the subject.

After World War II, West Germans accepted the blame. They decided that the best way to come to terms with their past was to pass on to the next generation a legacy of guilt. The concentration camps have been preserved because they are considered the supreme, irrefutable proof of German war guilt — Kriegsschuld. Each year, German educators send as many children as they can on field trips to the death camps. Participation is mandatory.

Sometimes our teachers would start discussions in class about World War II. The talks always ended with a reminder that Germany alone was to blame for the war. My classmates would bow their heads and stare at

their desks, while I would look around, unable to identify with their guilt, but aware that an oppressive mood had settled over the classroom. Are the West Germans making a mistake in imposing the Kriegsschuld on each new generation? Some say it is necessary for a country to be acutely aware of its past. But others say it is a mistake — and perhaps politically dangerous — to make each generation responsible for the crimes of its predecessors.

Will young Germans go on feeling guilty? Or will they, at some point, find it more than they can handle and seek a release in nationalism?

Last summer I returned to Munich and had a conversation that left me wondering whether perhaps Kriegsschuld is pushing young Germans into a "whiplash" of nationalism. The conversation was held over tea with my ninth-grade biology teacher.

She listened to me complain about Ronald Reagan's flag-waving campaign. "It kills me to see how Americans are so tickled with his flag propaganda," I said.

I wasn't looking at her when she answered. Touching my arm lightly, she said, "I wish that you would infect our kids with some of that 'flagomania'."

Exasperated, I blurted out, "But isn't this what you wanted — a new Germany of citizens who are so ashamed of their past that they vow to kill themselves before they let it happen again?"

She pressed my arm urgently. She bowed her head and whispered, "Oh yes. They've turned out the way we wanted them. To the problem is, we've been too successful. The guilt — it's more than they can bear. And you know, it's not really theirs."

The writer, a student at Boston University, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## 40 Years' Worth of Accomplishments

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is something else to remember on the 40th anniversary of the end of the last world war: not only the dead but the living, not only the disasters of the past but the achievements of these last 40 years.

The ancient enmity between Germany and France has been composed. Nationalism is still a dominant force, but Western Europe is not thinking about the centuries of the past. It is struggling ever so slowly toward economic and occasionally political unity.

The record of America in dealing with the tragedy of the two world wars of this century is mixed. A case could be made that if the United States had committed itself in advance to fight for the defense of Western civilization, and armed itself to do so, it might have avoided both the First and the Second World Wars; but this it did not do, and the American people did not want it to.

Since then, the United States has learned two lessons: First, it could not stand aside but had to make clear in advance that any threat to the major free nations of the world would be resisted by the military power of the United States; and second, that it had to have the military power to make that warning credible.

After the Second World War,

Washington took more commitments to fight for the freedom and independence of more nations than the British or French ever did in their long imperial histories. This was done with the approval of both political parties under both Democratic and Republican presidents.

The United States could not refuse to recognize that the Russians lost more than 20 million people in the last world war and therefore were entitled to defend their borders. At Yalta, President Roosevelt agreed to their protection, provided they allowed the Poles and others in Eastern Europe a free choice over their own affairs; but in the end, this is precisely what Moscow rejected.

In fairness to Washington, the United States invited the Soviet Union to help in rebuilding Europe under the Marshall Plan. This offer the Russians rejected.

Also, Washington proposed the international control, even the abolition of atomic weapons, under the Baruch Plan, the Lillenthal Plan and the Acheson Plan, but the dream goes on, and after 40 years it seems reasonable even now that it was at the end of the last world war.

The New York Times.

## The Storm in France Over Voting Reform

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The French Assembly, where Socialists have an absolute majority thanks to the old election law of one representative per district, has just changed the rules. Legislative elections due next spring will be by proportional representation in each of the administrative departments.

This will bring a profound change in the French political scene, not easily foreseeable. It has been called Fifth-bis, because it will still be the Fifth Republic established by Charles de Gaulle but it will not be at all the same. Governments will have to be built on coalitions. The multiplicity of parties and their maneuvers, which sank the Fourth Republic, will be crucial again.

Nothing the Socialist government has done so far is likely to have such an enduring effect. French foreign policy, including relations with allies, is not at issue now. But chances are that clear lines will grow blurred in domestic political rivalries.

The trouble stems from a flaw in the French Constitution, which gave the country a hybrid of the traditional parliamentary system and the U.S. system of a directly elected president who is also chief executive.

The French president has vast powers, greater than the American president because he can dissolve the Assembly at will, forcing deputies to face new elections. He names the prime minister. But if his choice and his policies cannot command a legislative majority, it is a deadlock. There is no rule for a veto, or a way to override one, no clear definition of the relation between legislative and executive power.

The critical test has never come since the start of the Fifth Republic in 1958. The president has always managed to command the parliament, usually forcing it to be a rubber

stamp. But the moment of truth is nearing. And President François Mitterrand's attempt to avert it is the reason for the electoral reform.

He and his Socialist Party have lost support. They do not have a hope of holding their majority, or even of rebuilding a majority with their erstwhile Communist Party coalition while Communism is on a historic course of decline. Mitterrand's term lasts until 1988, however. So the big question is how he can manage to govern after the 1986 elections. Nothing in the constitution would oblige him to resign, and even old-time Gaullists who cannot stand him dislike the idea

of forcing a president out. It would undermine the Gaullist concept of personal authority at the helm.

A change back to proportional representation, the method of election in the Fourth Republic, was always in the Socialist platform. But now Mr. Mitterrand sees it as an immediate necessity, since it is likely to prevent switch to an overwhelming majority, for the opposition. The Elysée Palace hopes that the reform will produce the opening for a compromise leftist coalition.

Details of the new system avoid the worst defects of proportional representation, which tends to fragment the political spectrum and make government unstable. Major parties will benefit. Smaller ones, now including the Communists, are likely to do even less well than under the existing system with its provision for second-round runoffs, which encourages trades with allies.

But the question of presidential-parliamentary relations is made trickier than ever. The French have come to call it "cohabitation."

Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who does not have a party of his own to offer for a deal with Mr. Mitterrand, denounces "cohabitation" and any idea of a coalition with the Socialists.

Another former prime minister, Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, who heads the neo-Gaullists, says parliamentary winners should move into the house of power and govern, leaving the president to accommodate his antagonistic lodgers. Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing waffles, though he has made a deal to combine his support with Mr. Chirac's if they win a joint majority.

All this is tied to jockeying for position in the 1988 presidential election. Personal rivalries and ambitions dominate the play, behind the high-sounding rhetoric about the fate of the Republic and whether or not Socialist policies should be quickly dumped. But there is a real turning point coming for France that will transform its institutions.

Governments are likely to grow weaker. Some Frenchmen welcome relief from the right-left polarization that the current system produced. There is little chance of reinforcing the center, however, and more risk of steady paralysis. From afar, France seems to be struggling on calmly. The storms are gathering.

The New York Times.

## The 'Paranoid Style' in U.S. Politics

By Aryeh Neier

NEW YORK — A few days before the vote in Congress on President Reagan's plan to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, I testified at a congressional hearing on their human rights practices. It was an ugly occasion, perhaps the ugliest of the scores of such hearings I have witnessed. It seemed to me to say something about the political climate today, and more troublingly about the nature of American public life.

Most members of Congress present seemed intent above all on discrediting the witnesses. At one low point, two Congressmen tried to impugn the testimony of a distinguished lawyer by linking his wife's stepbrother to the Sandinistas. What the witness had to say was disregarded.

The hearing struck me as emblematic of much of the debate on the rebels, or "contras." No doubt, the president's over-the-top rhetoric about the Sandinistas was a factor in poisoning the political atmosphere. Yet it does not seem fair to place all the blame on him. The debate also seems to reflect what the historian Richard Hofstadter described more than two decades ago as "the paranoid style in American politics."

As Mr. Hofstadter pointed out, the practitioners of the paranoid style perceive the enemy as "totally evil and totally unappealable." In this vein, the Sandinistas have been portrayed as trying to subvert neighboring countries, preparing to wage war against the United States, practicing human rights abuses, and transforming their country into a "totalitarian dungeon." They are also charged with being anti-Semitic and anti-pope, driving hordes of "feet people" over the borders of the United States and even trafficking in drugs.

Not that all these things are entirely invented. "What distinguishes the paranoid style," according to Mr. Hofstadter, "is not the absence of verifiable facts (though it is true that in his extravagant passion for facts the paranoid occasionally manufactures them), but rather the curious leap in imagination that is always made at some critical point, from the undeniable to the unbelievable."

Mr. Hofstadter noted that a recurring aspect of the paranoid style is the significance that is attached to the renegade from the enemy camp. Certainly, Nicaraguan renegades have recently become celebrated figures in the United States, even though all we generally know about them is that, at some point, they exhibited bad judgment, either when they were allied with the Sandinistas or when they broke with them. Also, Mr. Hofstadter wrote, paranoid movements have "a magnetic attraction for demagogues" of a pedantic bent whose view of events "is far more coherent than the real world, since it leaves no room for mistakes, failures or ambiguities." The participants in the debate about the Sandinistas include more than one person who would fit that description.

The paranoid, Mr. Hofstadter wrote, "constantly lives at a turning point: It is now or never in organizing resistance to conspiracy." That sense of urgency is difficult to match, which may be why the paranoid style so often prevails in U.S. politics.

The writer is vice chairman of American Watch, a human rights organization. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Jewish Cemeteries

Last summer when I visited a town in West Germany — Niederrhein, near Remagen, in the region of Koblenz — from which my great-grandfather came to America, my German relatives showed me the Jewish cemetery there. Vandalized and desecrated during the Nazi period, it was partially restored after the war and a plaque was erected to commemorate the Holocaust victims.

However, with great distress my relatives told me that someone — apparently with the complicity of the local government — was about to build a house illegally on half the cemetery's property, blocking the view of the gravesites and destroying the great natural beauty and sacred character of the site.

Jewish friends have told me of the lamentable condition of many Jewish cemeteries they have visited in Germany, sometimes those where their ancestors were buried. Perhaps to West of President Reagan's visit to a German cemetery could be a pledge for greater respect for these graves — at least to prevent illegal expropriation and

further deterioration and obliteration through neglect.

The memory of these dead who contributed so much to the economic, cultural, religious and humanitarian life of prewar Germany, but yet suffered so much there, deserves the continued attention of both Germans and Americans.

FREDERICK E. BRENN, Rome.

### Poor but Equal

Regarding the analysis "Vietnam Economy Remains in Shambles" (April 24) by William Branigan:

"Here poverty is well distributed," says Vietnam's foreign minister, in what must surely rank as one of the most astoundingly fatuous public utterances of all time. "So once the poverty is well distributed, there is no social injustice." Indeed.

Churchill, as usual, put it right when he said: "The vice of capitalism is its unequal distribution of pleasure, while the virtue of socialism is its equal distribution of misery."

JACK JOLIS, Antwerp, Belgium.

### Turner, Not Trudeau

Regarding "Democrats Must Make Economic Sense" (April 8):

Canada did not defeat Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the federal election of September 1984. Mr. Trudeau had by then retired as prime minister to graze among the greener pastures of the private sector. Canada did defeat John Turner, giving Brian Mulroney a go at undoing a decade and a half of liberal mismanagement.

JOSEF A. SINKO, Belgrade.

### A Legacy of Hate

Regarding the report "Princess Michael Leans Father Served in the SS" (April 17):

The search for Nazis who evade punishment hopefully will help bring justice, but to hound the Nazis' ludicrous and baseless as Hitler's choice of the Jews as a scapegoat to use in his rise to power.

SUSAN PALMER, Paris.



# U.S. Pilots Association Is Moving to Organize Air Traffic Controllers

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leaders of the Air Line Pilots Association, which refused to honor picket lines when air traffic controllers struck illegally four years ago, are now moving to organize controllers into an affiliated union.

The plan to start a membership drive among the 14,000 employees of the nation's rebuilt controllers is being submitted to the 48 members of the executive council of the pilots' union next month.

"We would not be going this far if we were not convinced that we can organize the controllers and not believe the council would approve," said Henry A. Duffy, the union president.

The drive, if successful, raises the prospect that a potent labor organization would confront the Federal Aviation Administration, which operates the nationwide air traffic control system.

In 1981, the strike by the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization collapsed after the U.S. government dismissed 11,400 strikers for violating the law against strikes by government employees.

The organizing effort threatens to touch off a bitter battle with the American Federation of Government Employees, which has been working for months to form a new union to replace the one that was stripped of its bargaining rights for calling the strike.

It could also have an effect on the shape of the \$10-billion program to improve the air traffic control system over the next 15 years.

Industry officials have expected the controllers would sooner or later vote to unionize. Union officials said the time now appears to be ripe for successful organizing drives because of evidence of unhappy labor relations in many control facilities.

The latest survey to be made public was conducted in June at the FAA's busiest by three outside experts. It found working conditions to be generally "as bad, or perhaps a bit worse," than those that existed before the strike. The survey also raised a disturbing safety issue by concluding that the new controller force, like the old one, felt overworked and believed that air traffic at times was "exceeding the capacity of the human-technical system."

The head of the aviation agency, Donald D. Engen, stresses that the survey is 10 months old and insists that "progress is being made each passing week" both in traffic handling and in improving working conditions.

"I don't want to say everything is sweetness and light," he said in an interview. "You can't turn things around in six months or eighteen months. It's a long-haul problem."

The aviation agency has put into effect many new measures it said could mean less congestion and an easier workload for controllers this summer, despite a predicted 10-percent increase in traffic.

The American Federation of Government Employees, which has 250,000 U.S. workers on its rolls, has filed petitions with sufficient controller signatures requesting bargaining elections in two of the aviation agency's nine regions.

They are the Northeast region, centered in Boston, and the Eastern region, in New York. But the pilots' leaders, representing 34,000 pilots of 48 airlines, said they believed the federation's organizing effort had been too fragmented and slow.

Complicating the threatened battle are two legal issues. One is whether the Federal Labor Relations Authority will uphold the decision of a regional director that the controllers may vote to form bargaining units by region rather than having to form a single national bargaining unit.

The other issue is how the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations interprets article 20 of its constitution, under which the government employees' organization claims to be the only AFL-CIO union with the right to organize the controllers. The pilots' union is also a member of the AFL-CIO.

The potential alliance of pilots and controllers was looked on by some proponents as a perfect marriage. The initial reaction among government officials, however, was that it would raise the specter of job actions that could threaten to bring commercial air service to a standstill.

Pilots argue that they would never countenance an illegal strike of federal employees like the controllers, which was why they did not honor the picket lines.



Donald D. Engen

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# U.S. Educators Predict a Critical Teacher Shortage

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States faces a critical shortage of elementary and high school teachers over the next 10 years, educators predict, with an estimated one million new teachers needed by 1990.

The problem could reach crisis proportions, education analysts and teachers' union officials say. They said fewer college graduates are becoming teachers, elementary school enrollments are expected to increase, much of the existing teaching force is nearing retirement age and younger teachers are defecting to more lucrative fields.

Some school districts have already begun hiring classroom instructors without traditional teaching qualifications. The Los Angeles Unified School District, for example, hired 167 "teacher-trainees" — college graduates with no teacher training — to meet their need for instructors last fall.

Education experts blame the impending crisis on demographic factors and changes in the labor market over the last two decades. Children born in the 1970s during a small baby boom are entering school while teachers of the post-World War II generation, many of whom went to college on the GI Bill of Rights, are in their fifties and nearing retirement.

Increased job opportunities for

women and blacks have deprived the teaching field of its most dependable pool of recruits.

The teaching field is also plagued by large-scale defections by younger instructors, according to studies by the Rand Corp. and the American Enterprise Institute.

By most estimates, up to half of new teachers leave their jobs within five to seven years, usually expressing dissatisfaction. Even more dis-

couraging to educators is the exodus of the most qualified teachers, those with the best test scores and school performance.

The pending crisis, coupled with a push for reform, has forced many

states to pursue often contradictory policies, known in the education field as "screens and magnets."

"Screens" are policies aimed at "screening out" poor teachers. These include teacher-competency tests; stiffer professional requirements, such as prescribing certain college courses, and efforts to raise entrance and exit requirements at schools of education. Last year, 30 states had some form of teacher-competency tests and a dozen more were considering them.

"Magnets" are policies to attract people to teaching. They include pay raises, forgivable loans and scholarships for students who want to study teaching and proposals to use untrained college graduates to meet teacher shortages. Michael Kirst, a former president of the California State Board of Education and a Stanford University professor, said: "State policies are gradually changing from screens to magnets. States are throwing out all sorts of magnets to see which ones work."

Educators said the "great unknown" is the "reserve army," the thousands of people with teacher training who have left the profession, many of them women who left after marriage.

"Will they come back?" Professor Kirst asked. "If so, under what conditions? There are just a lot of people out there who, on paper, are qualified to teach."

# Brushing Up Your Ga or Dinka

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the name of national security, economic well-being and the advancement of scientific inquiry, the United States may be in the market for bright young men and women with a passion for learning Dinka.

These languages are among the 169 included on a proposed list of languages that the U.S. government considers "critical." The list was compiled by the Education Department, Defense and Human Services departments, as well as the National Science Foundation.

It is an outgrowth of legislation passed last year that provides about \$2.45 million to help students who want to study a "critical language."

The proposed list includes some stalwarts, such as French, Spanish, German and Italian, as well as Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Japanese and Chinese.

Other languages reflect national security concerns. Afrikaans, for example, is the language of white South Africans of Dutch descent, while Pashto is spoken near the Afghan-Pakistani border.

Then there are Ewe-Fon, a member of the large family of Sudanic languages; Yoruba, spoken by about 3.5 million people in southwestern Nigeria;

Dinka, spoken in Sudan and the Upper Nile region; and Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, which together are spoken by about 80 million people in southern India and Sri Lanka.

According to the Education Department, languages were included on the list after considering "the national security interest in diplomatic and military situations, or strategic geographic locations; the economic security interest of the United States in our economic ties with other nations; and scientific inquiry and research which have significant worldwide or regional importance."

The Education Department spends \$32 million a year to help fund 93 national resource and area study centers, most of them on college campuses, where students have been studying about 150 of the languages on the list.

The proposed list is expected to be whittled down in the next two months to a working list of a dozen or so very critical foreign tongues, officials said.

That these languages are obscure to most Americans is evidence of what linguists call their "language illiteracy."

The general inability of Americans to speak anything but English with fluency, they say, only serves to limit their involvement and exchanges with other countries and lifestyles.

# IRS Computer Problems Worsen, Reports Say

By Anne Swanson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Computer and operational problems are more serious than previously believed at the Philadelphia Service Center of the Internal Revenue Service, according to two new government reports.

More than 150,000 taxpayers may have received erroneous notices because of the computer system's failure to record many returns the first time they were put through the system.

Some taxpayers who filed early in the tax season are experiencing unusually long delays in getting refunds, and taxpayers who waited longer to file are likely to get their refunds first.

Delays for refunds are running 12 to 16 weeks long at the Philadelphia center, which processes returns for the mid-Atlantic region, an IRS spokesman said. That means a taxpayer who filed Feb. 1 may not receive a refund until May 20.

The IRS will not begin paying interest on late refunds until June 1, however. The number of delayed returns was unknown.

Philadelphia also is the filing center for overseas taxpayers, who are allowed an automatic extension to June 17 for filing their returns. The IRS said that foreign residents who took advantage of the extension were unlikely to encounter delays in receiving refunds.

The computer network that provides access to taxpayer accounts at the Philadelphia center was working only 26 percent of its scheduled hours in 1984 and 18.6 percent of its scheduled hours in March, the reports said.

The reports, by the General Accounting Office and the IRS's internal audit division, focused on problems nationwide and especially at Philadelphia. That center is running behind most others and appears to have had more trouble adapting to the service's new computer.

The Philadelphia center frequently has dunned taxpayers for money they do not owe and reportedly has lost or shredded returns.

The internal report said some taxpayers still have not been officially notified of the IRS's failure last fall to record withholding-tax payments for 26,756 corporations

in the mid-Atlantic region. Thousands of delinquent notices were sent and levies were placed on five bank accounts because of the error.

The GAO report disclosed that the error was repeated many times at the Philadelphia center, affecting as many as 150,000 additional taxpayers who may have received erroneous notices, levies and liens.

The Philadelphia center had a backlog of more than 100,000 pieces of unanswered correspondence from taxpayers at the end of March. With 89 percent of letters more than 45 days old, that backlog was the greatest in the nation.

The two reports were made available to The Post by the oversight subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Crises such as Representative J.J. Pickle, Democrat of Texas, and a subcommittee chairman, say they are worried that proposed cuts in the IRS budget will increase collection problems even after the new computer is running better.

The Reagan administration has requested \$6.489 IRS staff positions for fiscal 1986, fewer than the IRS had in fiscal 1980. That number of positions is almost 9,000 fewer than the service sought before its request was cut during the administration's budget-drafting process, according to congressional sources.

# U.S. Navy Crews Fail Nuclear Tests

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The navy crews of three nuclear-powered warships recently failed annual tests of their ability to operate nuclear reactors safely, according to Defense Department officials.

The officials said the crews of the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, the

newest carrier in the fleet, and the guided-missile cruisers California and South Carolina failed the tests. They said they believed the failures were the first since the U.S. Navy began using nuclear-powered ships. Other officials confirmed the failures but said the crews had passed on the second try.

# Youths Attack, Rob Marchers In New York

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A fund-raising "walkathon" for the March of Dimes ended in turmoil Sunday as groups of youths attacked marchers in and around Central Park and snatched neck chains, purses and other property.

Seven people were injured and 17 youths were arrested during the march, police said. They said 52 cases of robbery and theft were reported, 41 of them in the park as 26,000 marchers ended an 18-mile (29-kilometer) hike that raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the charity.

The violence recalled the anarchy that followed a concert by the singer Diana Ross in Central Park on July 23, 1983, when 80 people were arrested and 171 people filed complaints of beatings, robberies and other attacks.

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# Ortega Gets Soviet Vow Of Support

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, reportedly seeking \$200 million in emergency aid to bolster his country's flagging economy, met Monday with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and received a promise of Soviet assistance.

A Soviet account of the meeting said that Mr. Gorbachev promised Kremlin support in resolving Nicaragua's "urgent problems of economic development," but did not mention any new grants or loans to Mr. Ortega's leftist government.

Mr. Ortega is on a tour of nine Communist countries. He was said by officials in his country to be seeking \$200 million from Moscow to counter U.S. economic sanctions imposed since January 1981 and to finance the purchase of food and other essential items.

According to Tass, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Geidar Aliyev, first deputy prime minister, attended the meeting.

**CIA Said to Supply Missiles**  
Nicaragua's defense minister has alleged that the Central Intelligence Agency is supplying anti-Sandinist rebels with surface-to-air missiles. The Associated Press reported from Managua.

Humberto Ortega Saavedra, speaking Sunday at a display of captured rebel weapons, said: "The presence of these arms represents a true danger for all of Central America and could unleash an uncontrollable terrorism which could make civil aviation its first target." No anti-aircraft missiles were displayed Sunday.

He warned that the shoulder-launched, Soviet-designed SA-7 missiles could be obtained by "irregular forces that fight in other countries, such as El Salvador."

Last week, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, Indalecio Rodriguez, said that his group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, has enough SA-7 missiles in its arsenal to counter the Soviet MI-24 helicopter gunships that the Sandinists are believed to have received last November.

# Spain to Seek Cuts in U.S. Servicemen

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

MADRID — Foreign Minister Fernando Morán has said that Madrid would demand a cut in the more than 12,000 U.S. servicemen stationed in Spain.

He told the Spanish news agency EFE on Sunday that Spain would ask the United States to begin talks on the reduction before a Spanish referendum planned early next year on whether to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The governing Socialist Party adopted a policy platform at its national convention in October calling for a reduction. Mr. Morán's remarks were the first by an official to set a timetable.

They were made a week before President Ronald Reagan is to visit Spain. Leftists, nationalists and pacifists opposed to the American servicemen have planned street protests during Mr. Reagan's three-day stay.

Mr. Morán said the government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez had not decided how many U.S. servicemen should pull out. But, he said, "We are going to ask the United States to renegotiate the accords in which we set the level of American presence."

The current accord was negotiated in 1982 and ratified by the Socialists with some minor clarifications in 1983. It expires in 1988 but allows either side to reopen negotiations.

Of the three U.S. air bases and one naval base in Spain, the Spaniards are mostly concerned with the air bases in Torrejón, near Madrid, and in Saragossa because they are close to big cities.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman defended the military presence. "We think the bases make a big contribution to security, including Spain's," he said.

The spokesman said the treaty, which has been regularly renegotiated since the 1950s, had worked well. He was confident that "any problems can be solved on the basis of that framework."

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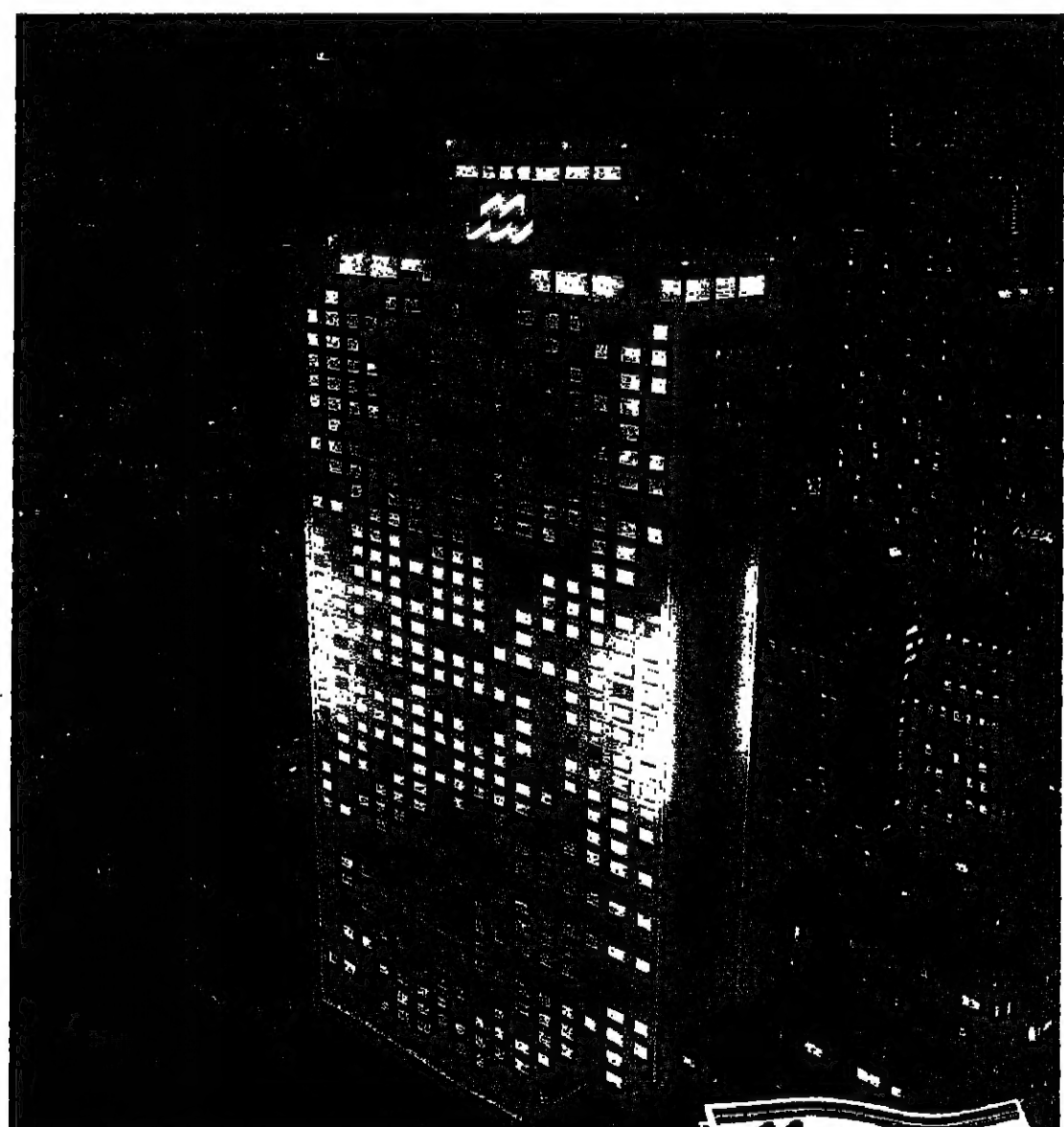
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## Israeli Leader Is Said To Back Restrictions On Monetary Policies

By Norman Kempster  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has promised in a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz to support restrictions on Israel's inflationary monetary policies and to adopt other austerity measures, according to an Israeli diplomat.

In the letter, Mr. Peres reportedly outlined the measures that his coalition government was prepared to take. Mr. Shultz has demanded economic reforms as a condition for granting as much as \$1.5 billion in additional U.S. aid to Israel.

Mr. Shultz is expected to discuss the proposed package May 10, when he is to visit Israel at the start of a Middle East trip. He will also visit Jordan and Egypt.

The Israeli diplomat said Sunday that Mr. Peres sent the letter about a week ago. The State Department has not officially acknowledged it.

The new package was based on 10 "benchmarks" laid down by Herbert Stein, a former White House economic adviser who is Mr. Shultz's top aide on the Israeli economy. Mr. Stein visited Israel last month.

"Peres said that some of the benchmarks are reasonable and we are proceeding with them," the diplomat said. "Others are more difficult and will take time."

Israel's government budget ex-

ceeds the country's gross national product, or total output of goods and services, a situation that makes it mathematically impossible for the government to finance its programs by taxation alone.

In recent years, the government has handled its budget deficit by borrowing Israeli currency from the Bank of Israel which, in turn, obtains the money by printing huge quantities of shekel notes.

Unlike the Federal Reserve Board, which controls the U.S. money supply, the Bank of Israel is not independent of government control so the bank is unable to play a restraining role.

The diplomat said the top item on Mr. Stein's list was to make the Bank of Israel an independent body. The diplomat said Mr. Peres promised to support such a step although the prime minister pointed out that it required legislation passed by the Knesset, or parliament, which may take time.

The diplomat said that Mr. Peres also accepted Mr. Stein's call for curbs to prevent government agencies from overspending their budgets. Under existing regulations, departments regularly spend more than their budgets call for, rendering budget cuts essentially meaningless.

However, the diplomat said, Mr. Peres balked at Mr. Stein's plan to prevent banks from offering accounts that are automatically adjusted to compensate for declines in the value of the shekel. Mr. Stein complained that these accounts help to fuel inflation which late last year neared the 1,000 percent a year rate.

Such bank accounts are so popular in Israel that the government would almost certainly fail if it started to tamper with them.

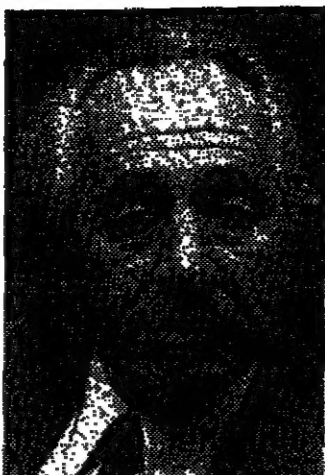
The U.S. administration has already recommended \$3 billion in military and economic aid to Israel during the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

But the Israeli government is seeking an additional \$800 million in supplemental assistance for the current fiscal year. Israel, the largest single recipient of U.S. aid, already has received \$2.6 billion this fiscal year.

### Veto Plan Adopted

The national unity government has adopted a plan to enable either the Likud bloc or the Labor alignment to veto political decisions liable to break up their coalition. The New York Times reported.

The 25-member cabinet, comprising representatives of nine parties, voted Sunday in Jerusalem to create an inner cabinet of 10 in



Shimon Peres

which the two major parties would have equal representation.

A communiqué said the inner cabinet would decide matters of foreign policy, defense and land settlement as well as other issues that can be referred to the group. It added that decisions by the 10 would have the same validity as those of the full cabinet.

## Thousands Observe Dachau Anniversary

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

DACHAU, West Germany — Thousands of people, many of them former inmates, have marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp.

But the ceremonies Sunday at the camp site outside this rural Bavarian town and in Munich, 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the south, reflected the rancor here over how to interpret the collapse of Nazi Germany and the end of World War II.

At Dachau, about 5,000 people attended religious services and laid wreaths at a monument bearing the motto "Never Again" on the site of the camp where about 32,000 people are thought to have lost their lives.

At a separate event in Munich, Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria, remembered the victims of Nazism and the war, and said the collapse of Nazi Germany sealed

the decline of European influence in world politics.

Mr. Strauss said that while Nazi Germany's collapse had brought "an end to mass deaths, nighttime bombing raids and summary executions," it had also meant the "end of Europe's leading role in world affairs."

Mr. Strauss refused to attend the Dachau commemoration, sending a Farm Ministry official instead.

Political groups on the left, including the opposition Social Democratic Party, encouraged the view that Germany was liberated in 1945 and that the evil that had been done died with Nazism's defeat.

By contrast, conservative leaders like Mr. Strauss stressed Germany's defeat, the expulsion of millions of Germans from former German territories in Eastern Europe and the country's division into two states in opposing military blocs.

President Ronald Reagan, who will be in West Germany this week, will visit a military cemetery at Bit-

burg that includes graves of soldiers of the Waffen SS, the Nazi elite guard. The Bitburg visit has been widely criticized.

Mr. Strauss has often accused the Dachau camp committee, a group of former inmates and others who oversee the camp memorial, of being under Communist influence.

Unlike huge gatherings earlier this year at other camp sites, such as Bergen-Belsen in northern Germany and Buchenwald, near Weimar, in East Germany, the crowd at Dachau was thin — about 5,000, by police estimates.

To the sound of muffled trumpets, former inmates from several countries, including France, Belgium, Poland and Italy, laid wreaths at a gray stone wall near the camp entrance.

The gathering was addressed by the leader of Munich's tiny Jewish community, Simon Snopkowski, who lamented signs of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

"It cannot go unmentioned," he said, "that in our state an SS meeting will soon take place under the banner of Adolf Hitler."

He was referring to reunions of SS veterans that are planned next month at a Bavarian resort.

Speaking in front of the Jewish memorial, Simone Veil of France, a former president of the European Parliament and a survivor of Auschwitz, warned against a "banalization" of the Nazi concentration camp.

"When Auschwitz is lumped together with other events as an incidence of war, then it is no longer Auschwitz," Mrs. Veil said.

Speaking to reporters later, Mrs. Veil said she was "very surprised when President Reagan spoke about victims of the camps on the same footing as the SS," adding, "I think that is impossible to accept."

"I think President Reagan did not know what happened in Europe," she said. "After all, California is a long way from Europe."

## U.S. Space Shuttle Lifts Off for a Week of Research Projects

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Challenger, carrying seven astronauts, two squirrel monkeys and 24 rats, blasted off Monday for a week of continuous research in the European-built Spacelab.

The launch was the second here in just 17 days, cutting in half the record of 34 days for the shortest period between shuttle flights. The Challenger's sister ship, Discovery, was launched April 12 for a week-long mission.

### A Flight for Science

Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

The seven-man crew of the shuttle called the mission a flight by scientists for science.

"This mission marks the first time that scientists who designed their own experiments will be executing those experiments in space," said Don L. Lind, a physicist. "I think that's a milestone."

The other scientists in the crew are Dr. Norman E. Thagard and Dr. William E. Thornton, both physicists; Lodewijk van den Berg, a chemist; and Taylor G. Wang, a physicist.

The mission commander will be Colonel Robert F. Overmyer, and the pilot will be Colonel Frederick D. Gregory, both of the air force.

This is the oldest crew to fly in space. Mr. Lind is 54, Mr. van den Berg is 53 and Dr. Thornton is 55. Colonel Overmyer is 49, Colonel Gregory and Mr. Wang are 44 and Dr. Thagard is 41.

## Reagan's Son Visits Moscow to See Red Square Parade, Bolshoi

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Ronald P. Reagan, son of the U.S. president, has arrived here with his wife and two friends for a weeklong private visit that he said would include the May Day parade in Red Square.

Mr. Reagan, 27, said when he arrived Sunday that he was working as a freelance journalist and that he hoped to write about his visit when he returned to California. The president's son was staying at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman. With him were his wife, Doria, and two friends.

Mr. Reagan, a former ballet dancer, said his itinerary included the Bolshoi Theater and the Kremlin and that he might choose to travel outside Moscow.



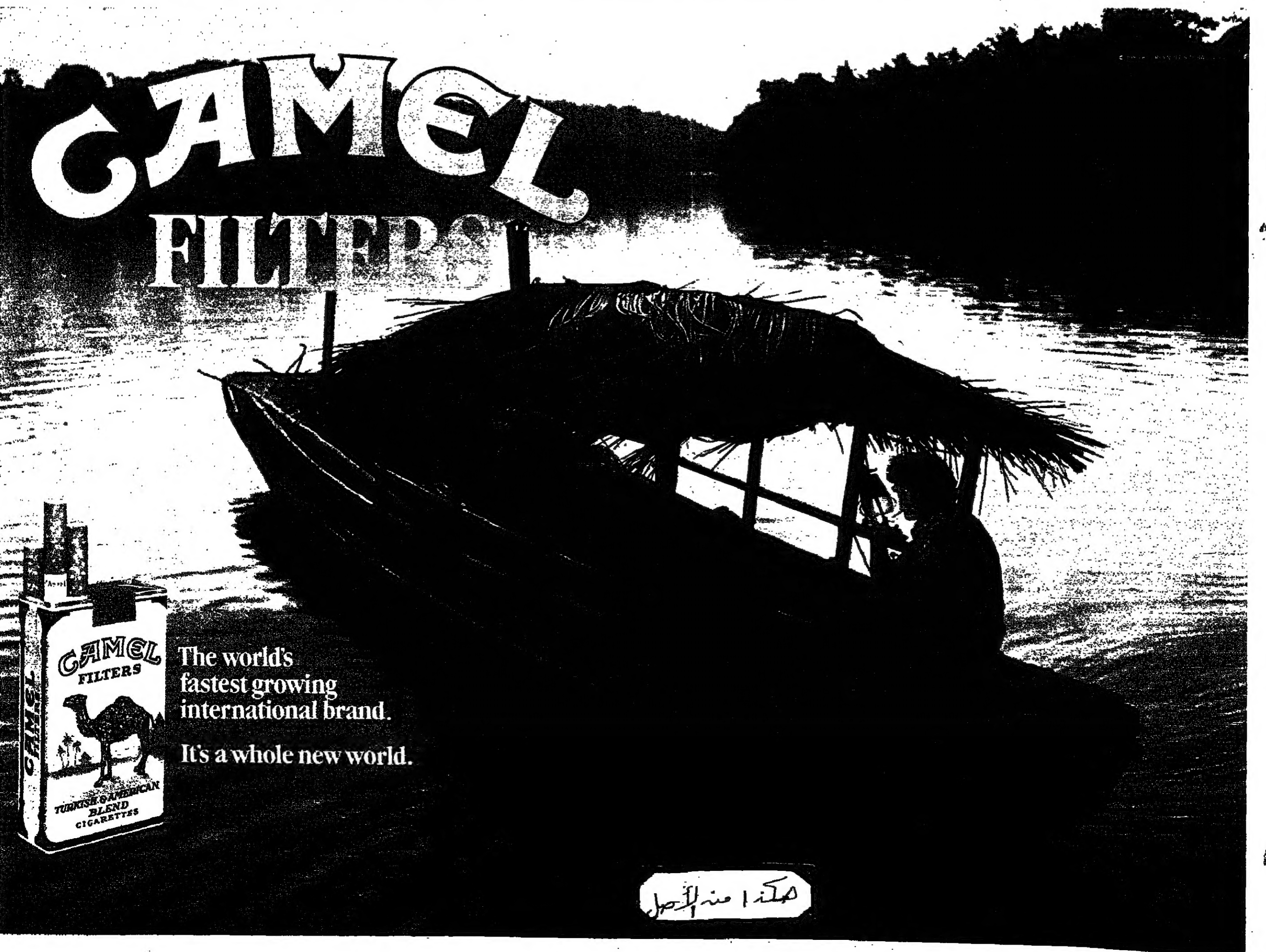
United Press International-Boston

A worker attending to one of the two squirrel monkeys that were launched aboard the space shuttle on Monday.

Other experiments will be observations of the Aurora Australis, the "southern lights" near the South Pole at this time of year. The Spacelab also carries a French-

built wide-field camera that will be making its second survey of stars whose strong emissions of ultraviolet light can be seen only in space.

Spacelab's mission is scheduled to end next Monday at Edwards Air Force Base in California.



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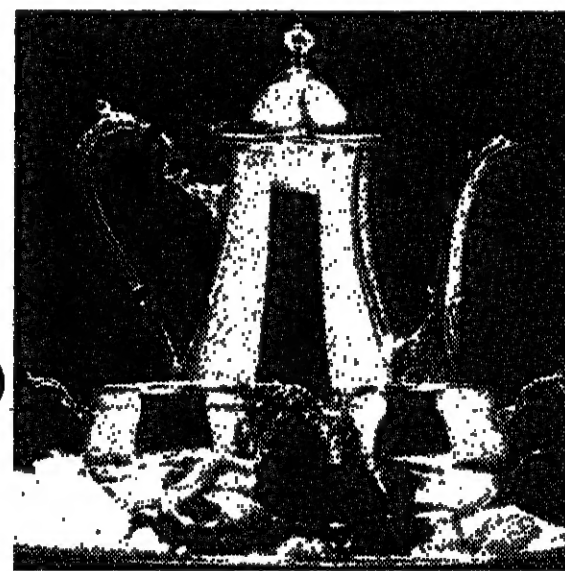
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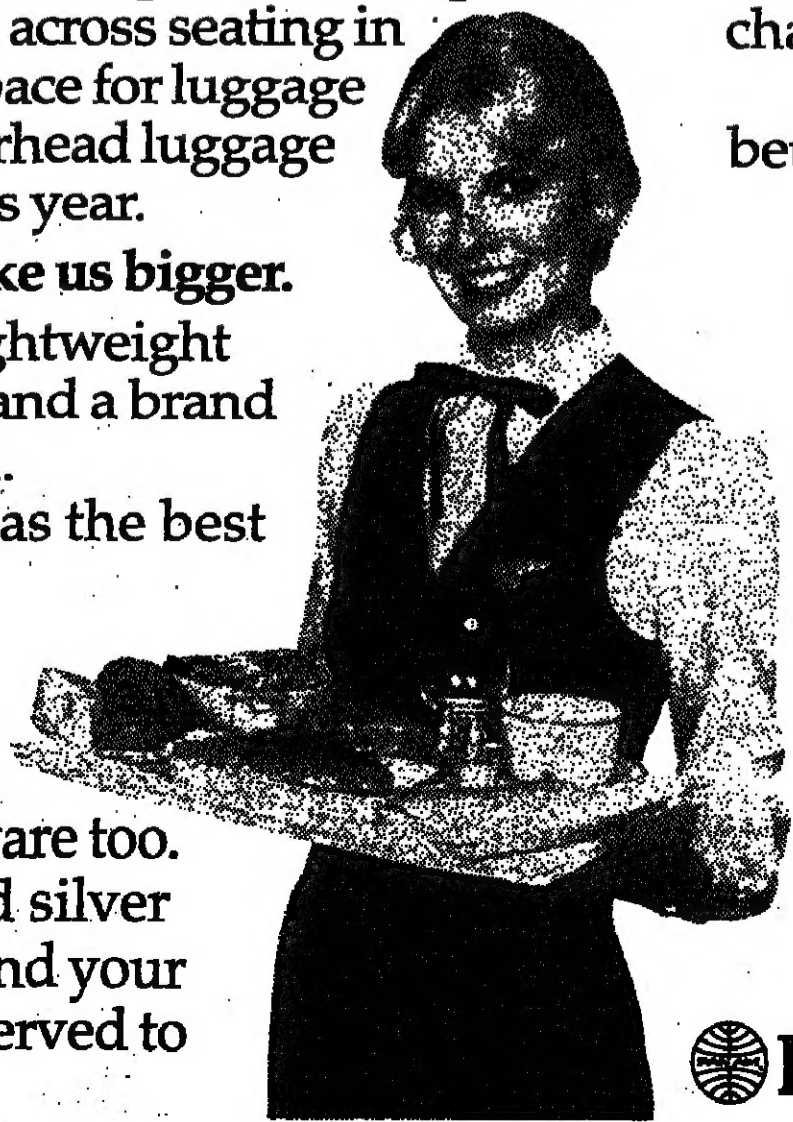
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Parallel Trends in New York: The Slim '40s and Baggy '60s

**International Herald Tribune**  
NEW YORK — As the first week of the New York collections came to a close, two silhouettes were emerging strongly. One is ultrafeminine, broad-shouldered and nipped at the waist over slim hips; the second is big and baggy.

### HEBE DORSEY

and amusingly layered, with overtones of London street fashions and the camp, psychedelic 1960s. The first one, bourgeois, pretty and safe, appeals to more conservative women: proper, predictable and affluent. The second is irreverent, young, geared to women with a more independent approach to fashion. Geoffrey Beene and Carolina Herrera belong to the first group; Marc Jacobs, Danny Noble and Anne Klein to the second. The independent spirit Norma Kamali is in a class by herself. Anne Klein, designed by Louis dell'Olio, exemplifies what many consider the best of American sportswear.

Both Beene and Herrera got standing ovations from their fans. Their collections had an impeccably well-groomed finish to them, demonstrating that Americans can deliver luxurious, exquisitely made clothes, and never mind the expense. Both put the accent on evening wear, which came off well in the crystal-chandeliered ballrooms



The collection of the Italian designer "Rocco Barocco" and the Knap label with its creations in silk, suede and leather.

KNAP - 34, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

of the Pierre and Plaza hotels. Both showed feminine silhouettes, cut very close to the body, and Beene's skinny look included belted coats over belted dresses. Herrera's was a little gentler, and just skimmed the body rather than hugging it.

Beene is a serious designer who has become something of an institution. Using a lot of jersey, he showed a simple, pared-down look lived up with colored tops, including short blouses and tailored jackets. His body-conscious clothes, with skirts cupping the derriere and cut well above the knees, were quite ladylike because of the dark-colored, opaque legs. Even the mermaid evening dresses, cut within an inch of your life, were long-sleeved and pretty much covered up.

Beene's was a precise look, with neatly tailored suits, gloves and scarves tightly wrapped around the head. Americans can show just a sweater and a skirt with great flair, and Beene's version was a lesson in simplicity. Many uncluttered, uncomplicated outfits were also a pleasant relief from some over-designed European clothes. American women love accessories and will pay a lot of money for original belts and bangles, and collections such as this one gave them a great deal to play around with.

Beene also showed three-quarter coats over short skirts in interesting color combinations, such as dove gray and mauve, or orange and brown.

His collection covered just about every occasion. There was plenty of glitter, including sequined evening sweaters, elaborately beaded cardigans and gold lamé blouses with black satin skirts. He also revived full-length evening coats, with a pretty one of striped silk lined with floral-print silk.

Herrera is a Venezuelan socialite who has climbed to the top in four years. Now definitely in the big leagues, she knows her audience well. Her main asset is that she makes women look good while retaining a strong signature. She used to be stiff and structured, but she has now loosened up.

She showed wide, square shoulders and clean, flattering lines with strong geometric proportions. Suits and dresses often came in two colors, black being combined with a stronger hue. Herrera had direct and aggressive color combinations, but her blacks and whites had a distinct Spanish glamour.

Her long coats were always shown over short dresses or pants

suits. The cognac-and-loden heringbone wool pantsuits under sable coats were the ultimate in a "throwaway" elegance. Black velvet insets framing the waist or hugging the rib cage had a flattering, slimming effect.

Herrera showed a lot of opulent black velvet, often combined with white or black satin. Her evening wear was spectacular, with strong sleeves, many outlined with different colors, and often with draped back décolletages.

One of America's leading talents, Norma Kamali is the designer who introduced the sleeping-bag coat, sweatshirt cover-ups and dramatic, daring swimsuits. She recently signed a contract with Warner Cosmetics (which already has such names as Ralph Lauren, Gloria Vanderbilt and Paloma Picasso) for a line of fragrances and cosmetics.

Believing that "to be serious all the time is not important in fashion," she is also well known for her wit, her experimentation with fabrics and the generally upbeat feeling of her clothes.

This season, she introduced two major looks: One, which bordered on fantasy land, was turn-of-the-century, languid Victoriana, while the other revived the hard, chic silhouette of the '40s. Panna velvet and amusing fake furs — zebra, ocelot, Persian lamb — lent her clothes a distinctly sensual look.

She shaped fake furs into voluminous, rounded and wrap-around coats, with big shawl collars and completed with muffs, gloves, feather-trimmed hats and tight, lace-up booties. "Feminine, feminine, feminine," an assistant of Kamali kept saying.

The same animal prints reappeared on dresses, with long skirts, snug waistlines and the strong Joan Crawford shoulders that Kamali has always loved. Long skirts, tight around the hips and flared around the ankles, were worn with tightly belted jackets, with shawl collars and flared peplums.

The revival of the '40s resulted in scalpel-crisp suits, also decorated with fake-fur accessories. Several were made of black-and-white houndstooth, but the most striking was in red with fake-zebra collar and cuffs.

The evening included rich brocade coats reminiscent of Ballet Russes costumes and an updated version of cancan girls, done with a fun combination of zebra strapless top and swirling black velvet skirt, flounced around the hips.

The Anne Klein collection,



Herrera's geometric shapes (left); Kamali's fur trimmings.



Charles Gersh

which used to be designed by both Donna Karan and Louis dell'Olio, is now all dell'Olio since Karan went on to form her own company. The result is still the strong sportswear this house is famous for, with the accent this season on jodhpurs and riding boots, topped by brightly colored suede coats.

Saying he wanted to make Americana chic, dell'Olio did a salute to the Marlboro Man and the Navajo Indian. Accents such as Steison hats, inlaid lizard details, lots of stitching and Western, heeled boots completed the look. Coats, an important segment of this collection, included unlined ones outlined in leather and long roomy reefer coats. The luxury edge of this collection came from such fabrics as cashmere, angora and alpaca.

The younger generation, including Marc Jacobs, Danny Noble and

### Japanese Divorce Rate Falls

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's divorce rate fell last year for the first time in 20 years, to 1.51 couples per 1,000 population compared with 1.52 in 1983, Kyodo News Services reported Sunday, quoting a preliminary government report.

## Blending the Past and the Present In the Popular Music of Black Africa

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Produced and recently released in this West African country, "Comédie Exotique" is a film about a film crew shooting a documentary on sacred masks. In it, a village chief blesses a mask by killing a chicken over it, after which the director shouts "Cut!" and asks for another take. "No," the chief says. "We cannot do that twice. It is not our custom."

The director explains that only one chicken will appear to be sacrificed in the finished film. The chief replies: "But we will have too much meat tomorrow." Paul Wassaba, who wrote the music for "Comédie Exotique," tells of this scene to illustrate the conflict between traditional and modern musical in Ivory Coast and in black Africa in general. "Composers like myself are trying to get two takes out of each chicken," he said, laughing.

"The minute we use an electric guitar," Jimmy Hyacinthe said, "we 'African' composers are no longer making African music." Hyacinthe produces albums for Ivorian singers and has played guitar with the American bluesman Johnny Copeland.

"African rhythms are very complex and if we try to present the real undistilled thing in Europe it would not be understood," he said. "So what I am trying to do is combine these rhythms with European melodic and harmonic and technological elements."

The international success of such African pop groups as Touré Kunda, Akintunde and Sonny Adé rests on a marriage of the music of the village and the city — and of Africa and Europe. Both Wassaba and Hyacinthe have lived in Paris, and both still record there often. There is only one serious studio in Abidjan, and it has only one eight-track mixer.

Although more modern studios have been built in Togo, Zaïre, Nigeria and Ghana, Hyacinthe said: "There are more amateurs than professional musicians in Africa. They often arrive late or unprepared for the session. This causes producers problems. And the latest technology is European. So we are obliged to make African music in Paris."

Wassaba said: "There is not enough work here for a significant number of musicians to make a living at it full time. Most of them have other jobs too. Whoever owns the equipment gets the job. This usually means I have to take an evening group like the TV house orchestra or Alpha Blondy's band. They have their own sound. So there won't be the original sound I'm looking for."

He pointed out that one should be careful not to

confuse Ivory Coast with Anglophonic countries such as Nigeria and Ghana.

"Modern popular music only arrived in this country five years ago, while there has been a rock tradition in Anglophonic Africa since the early days of the Beatles," he said. "Historically our country has been more interested in business than art, but since the economic crisis hit, the Ivory Coast is the only black African country that is still reasonably prosperous and so we have become a more interesting market for many artists. Films are being made here now, and the music is becoming more creative."

A coordinated regional musicology research project has been operating since 1981 under the auspices of the Ivorian Institute Nationale des Arts, directed by the ethnomusicologist Pierre Augier.

"Nine Francophone African countries cooperate, according to their human and material possibilities," Augier said. "We have produced a series of teaching cassettes, which deals with the history of world music, including Oriental music, jazz, European classical music — and African tradition, of course — so teachers can now expose their students to the music of the world. The Ivory Coast is so far the only one of the participating countries to be using this program."

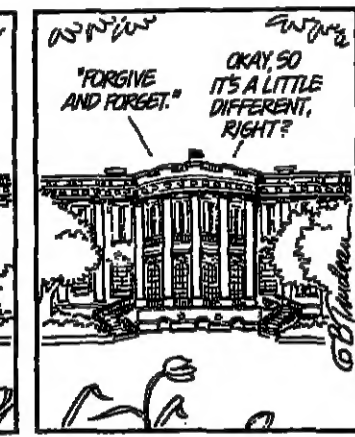
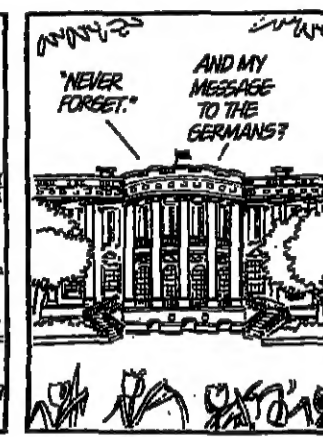
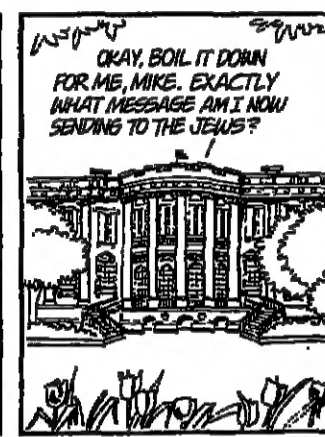
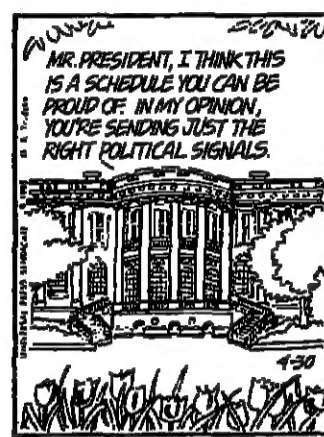
While a major aim of the project is to preserve and document African traditional music, this tradition is nevertheless becoming increasingly "museumized" as young villagers leave in search of work in the cities.

Paul Dagri, an Ivorian graduate student working with Augier, said, "The man in the street listens to reggae and funk. Regrettably, the young are not listening to the old music. African popular music is exported, goes to Europe and the States, is filtered through the media and market trends over there, and then returns here in altered form. So Africa has become just one more market for its own music."

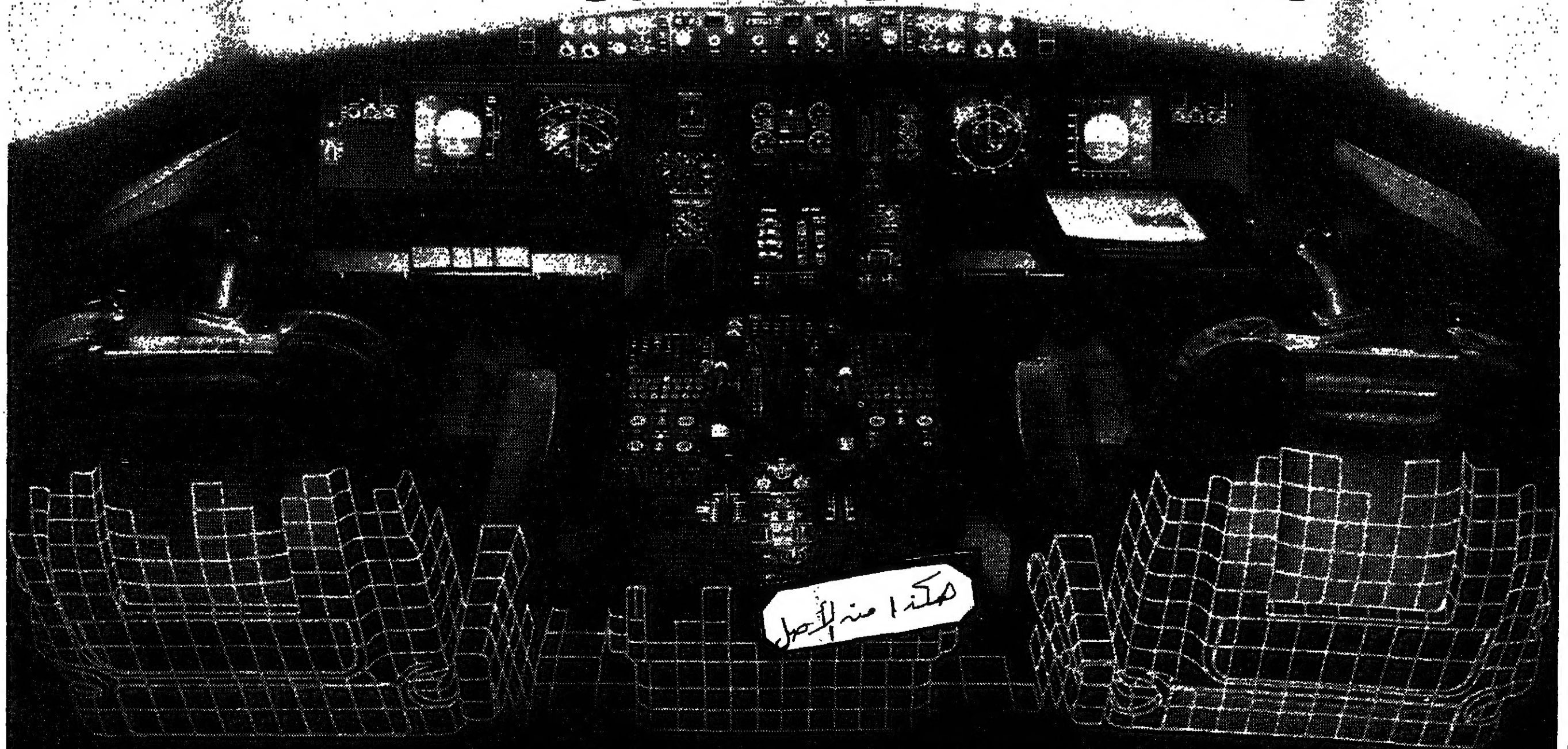
Dagri reflected the realities of the marketplace when he said: "I only listen to traditional African music for professional reasons. I do not listen to it on my own record player. It is not the music I am comfortable with. I listen to European classical music, jazz, the Chad Mitchell Trio. This music responds more closely to my own sensibilities."

"Everything depends on the presentation," Hyacinthe said. "African music is having an impact on the world because it is adapting to world music. When you order a steak, if it isn't presented well you won't eat it. It is not enough for the steak to be of good quality. It must be inviting on the plate. That is the case with African music. We are looking for common denominators to make our tradition palatable for the mass market."

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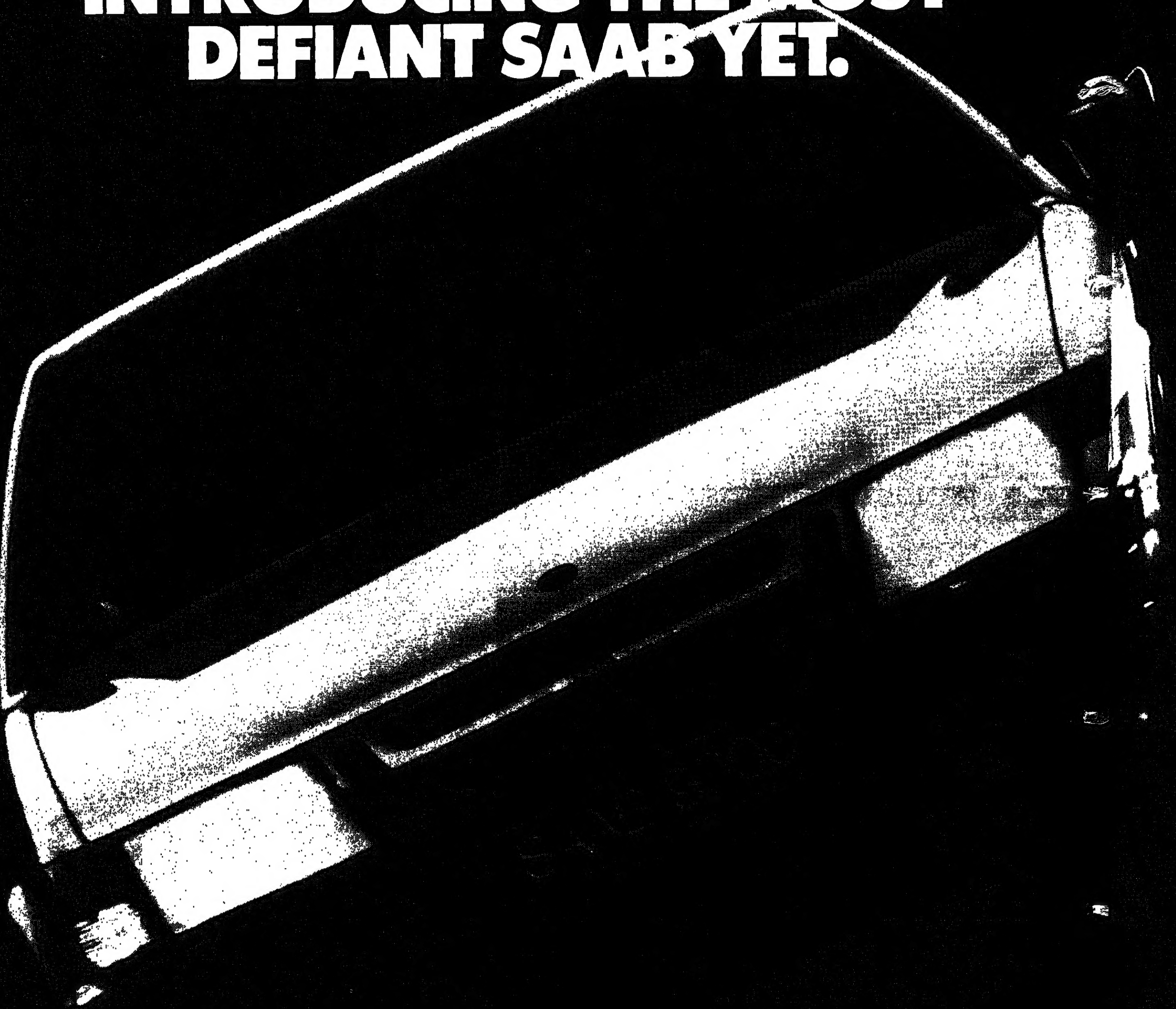
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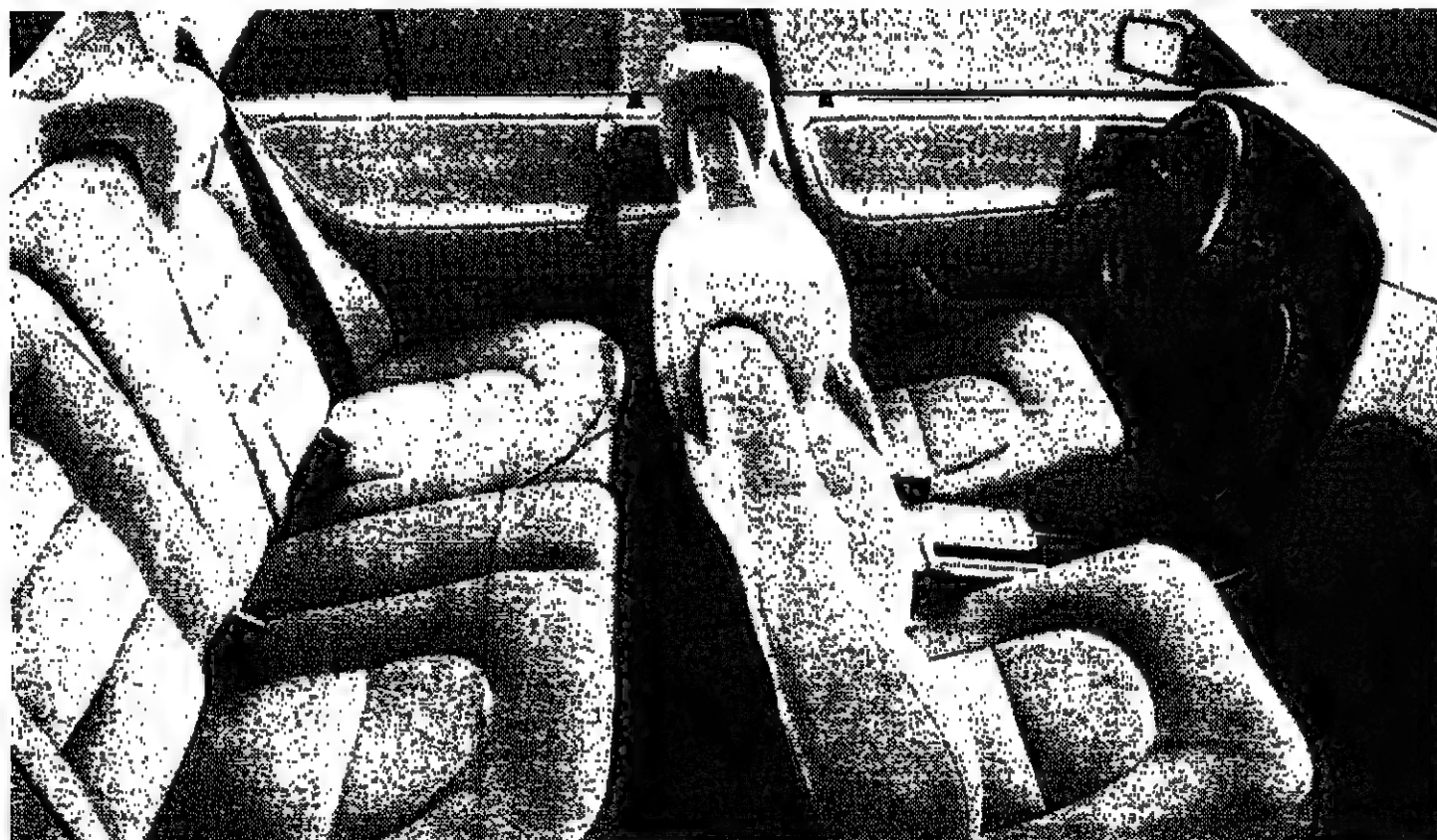
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

IBM Sees Solid Growth  
Despite Initial Problems

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — International Business Machines Corp. expects solid growth in 1985 despite a difficult first half and weakness in certain segments of the computer business, John F. Akers, IBM's new chief executive, said Monday.

"Despite what appears to be a pause in our industry, we expect our shipments to be strong in 1985, particularly in the second half of the year," Mr. Akers told about 2,000 IBM's shareholders.

As earlier reported, the computer giant's profit fell in the first quarter by 18 percent, its first decline since the fourth quarter of 1981.

Over the 12 quarters ended Dec. 31, IBM had shown average year-over earnings growth of 23 percent, capped by an exceptionally strong 1984.

The first-quarter results, however, "are not up to your expectations, nor ours," Mr. Akers told the stockholders.

IBM blamed the decline on the strong dollar, which narrowed overseas earnings, and the Feb. 12 introduction of its new generation of large-scale computers, the 3090 series.

IBM said many customers paused to evaluate the 3090, nicknamed "Sierra," which prompted a temporary pullback in orders.

Now, "worldwide new order activity is encouraging, and I'm confident that we will enjoy solid growth in revenue and earnings for the year as a whole," Mr. Akers said.

However, Mr. Akers reiterated

his earlier prediction that "it's going to be difficult to show any growth during the first half of 1985, and I don't see anything on the horizon that suggests we ought to change that forecast."

He said the dollar remains a negative force in the current quarter in terms of trying to secure sizable year-to-year earnings improvement.

Mr. Akers declined to forecast the dollar's specific impact for the rest of the year, but said, "I would like to see it erode modestly, and I think the consensus forecast suggests that's going to happen."

In addition, the slowing of the U.S. economy is apparently prompting many companies to re-evaluate their capital spending plans. This is being felt largely in industrywide sales of mid-sized computers.

Minicomputer makers such as Data General Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and Wang Laboratories Inc. all have cited the sluggish economy for weaker U.S. sales.

"Some of our (minicomputer) competitors are experiencing a slowdown," Mr. Akers said, but added, "I don't think we're seeing anywhere near the degree (of softness) they have."

Yet he cautioned that "if the economy turns south" later this year, "it's going to affect everybody's business, including ours and including the mid-range (sector)."

Still, IBM currently is expecting a significant pickup in the last half of the year.

Xerox Earnings  
Declined 10%  
In First Quarter

The Associated Press

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Xerox Corp. reported a 10-percent decline in first-quarter profit on Monday. It said the setback resulted from the strength of the dollar and a drop in earnings from its insurance subsidiary.

In the three months ended March 31, Xerox net income was \$114 million, or \$1.06 a share, compared with \$126 million, or \$1.20 a share, a year earlier. Revenue increased slightly to \$2.02 billion, from \$2.01 billion.

Xerox said first-quarter income from reprographics and information systems operations declined 7 percent to \$91 million, from \$98 million a year ago, largely because of the impact of the strong dollar abroad.

First-quarter income from the company's financial services organization, including the Cram & Forster insurance unit, Xerox Credit Corp. and Van Kampen Merritt, dropped 20 percent to \$34 million in the first quarter, from \$43 million a year ago.

The company said its insurance results had been hurt by price competition and a \$12-million surety loss from a construction company's inability to complete a large construction project.

Judge Rejects Zellerbach Bid  
To Bar Goldsmith Purchases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — A Nevada judge has cleared the way for Sir James Goldsmith to acquire more stock in Crown Zellerbach Corp., his lawyer says, although Sir James backed off last week from his unfriendly takeover attempt.

Sir James's attorney, Jonathan Lerner, said in a telephone interview Sunday that Judge Bruce Thompson of U.S. District Court in Reno denied Crown Zellerbach's application for a restraining order to prevent Sir James from buying more stock.

The ruling was handed down on Friday. Earlier that day, Sir James withdrew a tender offer from his CZC Acquisition Corp. for the paper and forest-products group, which is based in San Francisco.

He cited a Crown Zellerbach reorganization and confusion over a competing offer of \$30 per share from Mead Corp. The Mead board rejected the offer after the Crown Zellerbach board had approved it.

However, Reuters on Monday quoted a source close to Sir James as saying in New York that Sir James could still accumulate Crown Zellerbach stock in negotiated transactions or in the open market.

Sir James, who controls 9.4 percent of Crown Zellerbach's common stock, had sought 78.4 percent of the stock at \$42.50 a share. He withdrew the offer a day after Crown Zellerbach announced its reorganization, an apparent attempt to stop Sir James from taking control.

The Crown Zellerbach chairman, William T. Creson, said in a telephone interview from the company headquarters in San Francisco that he expects the restructuring to be completed by early July.

Mr. Creson said the plan would be filed for Securities and Exchange Commission approval.

The board would continue to review outside bids, he said, adding that the board believes the company to be worth about \$60 per share. Crown Zellerbach closed Friday at \$41, down \$2.625, on the New York Stock Exchange.

"This is not something we just dreamed up last week in a knee-jerk response to the Goldsmith tender offer."

(AP, Reuters)

2 Insurance Firms  
In U.K. Hold Talks

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — C. E. Heath PLC and Hogg Robinson Group PLC said Monday that they were holding talks that could lead to a merger of the two insurance brokers.

Based on current share prices, the combined company would have a stock market value of about £280 million (\$344 million). It would be Britain's third-largest insurance brokerage, behind Sedgwick Group PLC and Willis Faber PLC.

Heath had pretax profit of £13.7 million in the six months ended last Sept. 30. For the same period, Hogg reported pretax profit of £4.5 million.



AEGON nv registered offices at The Hague, The Netherlands

Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in the room "Residentieaal" of the Promenade Hotel, 1 Van Stolkweg, The Hague, The Netherlands, on Wednesday, 22nd May 1985 at 2.30 p.m.

## Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Minutes of the Meeting of 25th May 1984.
3. Report of the Executive Board on the 1984 financial year.
4. Reading and approval of the annual accounts for the 1984 financial year agreed by the Supervisory Board.
5. Information on the results for the first three months 1985.
6. Retirement and appointment of members of the Supervisory Board. The statutory details concerning the members of the Supervisory Board to be reappointed are open for inspection at the Company's offices in The Hague, Amsterdam and London.
7. Vacancies on the Supervisory Board in 1986.
8. Appointment of Auditors.
9. Alteration of the Articles of Association.
10. a. Appointment of the Company's Administrative Organ empowered to issue shares and to depart from the preferential right of shareholders.

b. Authorization of the Company to acquire shares in its own capital or BDRs for a consideration.

11. Information from the Executive Board
12. Matters arising
13. Any other business and termination of the proceedings.

Holders of ordinary shares to bearer of the Company are admitted to the meeting on production of a certificate proving that their shares have been filed at the office of a member of the "Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel" in The Netherlands, in the United Kingdom at the "Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V." or the "Algemene Bank Nederland N.V." in London and in Switzerland at the "Schweizerische Bankverein" "Schweizerische Kreditanstalt" or "Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft" in Zurich Basle and Geneva. The filing must have taken place on 15th May 1985 at the latest.

Copies of the agenda with explanation and the documents to be considered at this meeting are available to shareholders free of charge at the Company's offices in The Hague, Amsterdam and London and in Switzerland at the "Schweizerische Bankverein" in Zurich.

The Hague, 30th April 1985.

1 Churchillplein The Executive Board

AEGON Insurance Group - International growth from Dutch roots

## COMPANY NOTES

Allegheny Beverage Corp. of Beverly, Maryland, said it signed an agreement to sell Allegheny Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., its beverage subsidiary, to PepsiCo Inc. for \$160 million in cash.

British Airways PLC said the trust suit that it and 11 other defendants have filed against Laker Airways PLC was continuing but that there would be no comment on published report that a settlement was imminent.

Bristow Rotorcraft Ltd., a new company, said it would offer one Bristow ordinary share for each Westland PLC ordinary share in an offer that values Westland at \$28.93 million (\$106.7 million).

Chrysler Corp. said a campaign against rising employee medical costs, which encouraged workers to use outpatient facilities and to get second opinions before they entered hospitals, had saved the company \$58 million in 1984.

Hilton Hotels Corp. said it has agreed to sell its hotel and casino complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey, to Donald Trump, a New York realtor, for more than \$300 million.

Smiths Industries PLC and Glaxo Holdings PLC said they had agreed in principle for Smiths to buy Glaxo's surgical products and hospital equipment business, Eschmann Brothers & Walsh, and its related surgical companies in France, Germany, Spain, Singapore and Australia.

San Hung Kai Properties Ltd. is planning to issue 250 million Hong Kong dollars (\$32 million) in commercial paper to be lead-managed

by Hang Seng Finance Ltd., banking sources said.

Swire Properties Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Swire Pacific Ltd., said it has sold Sutherland House in the central business district of Hong Kong for 210 million Hong Kong dollars (\$27 million).

Triangle Industries Inc. said it had received about 9.2 million shares, or about 90 percent, of National Can Corp. in response to its \$42-per-share tender offer and that the offer had been extended until May 1.

Wah Kwong Shipping & Investment Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd., reporting a 1984 profit of 125 million Hong Kong dollars (\$16 million), down from 151 million the previous year, said it sees no significant recovery in the world shipping market for at least two years because of a surplus of ships.

Xerox Corp. of San Jose, California, said it reached an agreement with International Business Machines Corp. extending its contract to supply disk controllers to IBM's Entry Systems Division in Boca Raton, Florida.

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E. STERLING ASSET \$10.67

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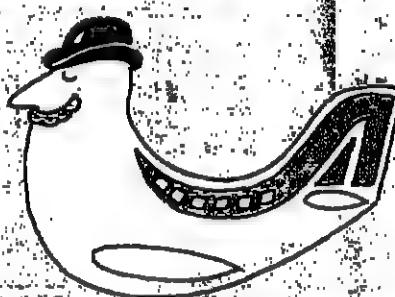
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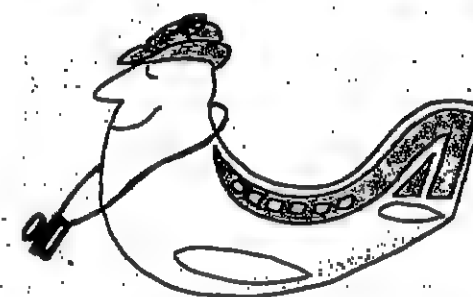
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## IMF Predicts Slowdown for Economies

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After the world economy's best showing last year since 1976 — a 5 percent rate of growth — a slowdown to no better than a still-acceptable 3 percent rate is likely this year and next, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

It also gave an optimistic appraisal of Third World problems, citing a narrowing in the combined current account trade deficits of developing countries from \$113 billion as recently as 1981 to only \$38 billion last year. The current account is a broad figure that measures trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services.

Nonetheless, the IMF warned that if the larger countries follow "worse policies" than they now promise, the agency's modestly hopeful scenario could deteriorate into "a significant recession."

Thus, a worst-case scenario could drop the global annual growth rate to 2 percent in 1985-86 while an anticipated 5 percent annual rise in the exchange rate of the dollar could accelerate into a depreciation of close to 20 percent in 1987. In such circumstances, there would be a sharp decline in U.S. economic activity, accompanied by higher interest rates.

The consequences of this gloomy perspective would be felt seriously in the Third World, where economic growth could be cut from a projected 4 percent rate in 1985 to no more than 1.5 percent.

The IMF report calls on the United States and other nations with large deficits to cut them sharply.

## W. Europe Is Said To 'Learn Lesson'

By Steven J. Dryden  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Greater political and economic realism has produced a significant improvement in the investment climate in many Western European countries, according to participants in an international investment conference here.

Several participants said governments had "learned a lesson" in the past decade about the negative effects of automatic wage increases, heavy state spending and excessive interference in private business. The lessons were expected to have a long-lasting effect on government policies as Europe attempts to stem its relative (to the United States and Japan) economic decline, the participants said.

"My feeling is that people have come to understand that the policies we pursued in the 1960s and 1970 would lead to a disaster," said Andreis van Agt, who was Dutch prime minister from 1977 to 1982. He said he did not expect even the opposition Labor Party, if it won control of the government in 1986, to sweep away the present policy of wage restraint, reductions in social-welfare benefits and reduced state spending.

"The Dutch awareness of the need for economic reform is 'so deep-rooted I cannot see it as a return to the stupidities of a decade ago,'" he said.

Kristen Levenhant, a manager with Wyatt Co. AB in Stockholm, said almost all the political parties in Sweden "understand the need to keep profits for companies at a high level, and to keep down government spending."

His remarks came last week at a conference on investment and in-

centives sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Plant Location International NV, a consulting firm. It included representatives from 16 Western European nations and executives from American and European businesses.

Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, pointed to his parliament's approval in January of measures making it easier for companies to hire and fire workers, as well as a partial move away from indexing wages to inflation, as key parts of Belgium's "strategy for recovery."

While the changes in state policies were most strongly noted by speakers from northern European countries with center-right governments, representatives from Socialist countries said they had seen cherished beliefs abandoned or modified by their governments. They also cited more moderate union attitudes, because of recent economic difficulties.

Paul Horne, a vice president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in its Paris office, said that the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand of France had shown flexibility in its decisions to impose an austerity program and to make the country more open to foreign investment.

During the past two years, Mr. Horne said, the French Ministry of Industry has become more receptive to American takeovers of French companies, provided that they do not result in the domination of key economic sectors.

In Portugal, according to Jose Viana Baptista, head of the Foreign Investment Institute in Lisbon, the heady atmosphere of upheaval that followed a 1974 revolution is gone



Andries van Agt

for good. "The workers have become much more conscious of the economic implications before they strike," he said.

The average wage in Portugal, \$1.63 an hour, is the lowest in Western Europe. Mr. Viana Baptista said, giving the country an advantage in attracting foreign companies. The wage structure will change after Portugal joins the European Community in 1986, however, and should be seen only as a "transient asset," he said.

The Spanish government expects parliament to approve in September a major relaxation of the procedures that foreign companies must follow to invest in Spain, according to Leon Benbas, an assistant director of the Ministry of Economics.

West German representatives stressed their government is placing increasing emphasis on protection of the environment, but that state grants and low-interest loans are available to help companies with the costs of meeting environmental standards. Government subsidies are also available for companies making environmental products such as air filters.

## Offshore Tax-Shelter Records Seized

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In February, federal authorities, armed with a subpoena, gained custody of two tons of documents that were being stored behind the Ample Hammer, a grocery store in Torolito, one of British Virgin Islands.

In doing so, the Justice Department seized the offshore business records of a tax-shelter promoter for the first time.

While agents of the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service continue to inspect the documents, the Justice Department has announced that it expects the records to have an impact on 5,000 Tax Court and District Court cases involving more than \$100 million in taxes.

Based on evidence found in the documents, a grand jury in San Francisco has indicted Harry Mar-

golis, a Los Gatos, California, attorney.

On April 11, Mr. Margolis was charged with 10 counts of fraud, perjury and obstruction of justice for his involvement in what the government charges was the creation on paper of \$135 million in false loans to four partnerships designed to fabricate \$4.5 million in interest-tax deductions for Mr. Margolis's clients.

The indictment charges that Mr. Margolis advised and assisted in the preparation of the tax returns of the partnerships, known as MCDM Partnership One, Two, Three and Four, for the 1978 tax year, with the knowledge that interest deductions claimed on the returns were false.

It also charges that Mr. Margolis made false statements under oath in depositions taken in civil tax suits involving partnerships created

by his office, and obstructed justice by failing to comply with a subpoena for records of offshore companies.

On Thursday, Mr. Margolis pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Also named in the indictment was Evered Van Walsum, a business associate of Mr. Margolis.

This is not the first time that the government has decided to tangle with Mr. Margolis over the issue of offshore tax havens. In 1975 he was indicted on charges of preparing false tax returns and conspiracy to defraud the United States of \$1.4 million of income taxes.

In that case, the government said Mr. Margolis and another attorney had created fictitious tax deductions for wealthy clients through the use of sham companies in the Bahamas and the Netherlands Antilles.

## Court to Rule On 'Non-Banks'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Monday agreed to decide whether the Federal Reserve Board may regulate limited-service banks.

The court said it would review a decision blocking the board from limiting growth of the new institutions, called "non-bank banks." A decision is not expected until next year.

The new institutions, which provide several banking services but do not offer conventional checking accounts or commercial loans, are increasing in number as brokerage companies such as Merrill Lynch & Co. and corporations such as J.C. Penney Co. enter the field.

## Junk Bonds: A New Weapon for Corporate Raiders

(Continued from Page 9)

holders, hostile takeovers financed by junk bonds are often structured so that many original investors in a target company can be worse off than before.

The issues are called junk because in most cases, most, if not all, of the debt may not qualify for a blue-chip rating because of the heavy debt load that the acquired company will carry. Only securities rated Baa and higher by Moody's Investors Service, for instance, are considered "investment grade," meaning that they are presumably safe for even the most conservative investors.

But the name junk bonds, which Wall Street firms prefer to call "high-yield securities," belies their power. Mr. Steinberg used them in his thrust at Walt Disney Productions last June, so alarming the company that it paid a premium to buy out his shares.

In February, Mr. Icahn used them, too, forcing Phillips Petroleum Co. to yield to a recapitalization plan, which brought him a hefty profit. Two large friendly takeovers now pending, Triangle

Industries' purchase of National Can Corp. and Coastal Corp.'s acquisition of American Natural Resources Co., were initiated on a hostile basis through the power of junk-bond financing.

And investment bankers from Drexel, Burnham, Lambert Inc., have been lining up junk-bond commitments worth \$2.4 billion so that a T. Boone Pickens Jr. investment group can pay cash to shareholders for a controlling interest in Unocal Corp., the 12th-largest U.S. oil company. Last week, Mr. Pickens offered to let Unocal try to buy back the 13.6 percent of the stock his group now controls, but reaffirmed his determination to acquire the 36.9 percent of the stock that would give him control of Unocal.

In the latest bid takeover attempt, on April 18, Mr. Turner offered \$3 billion for CBS Inc. His bid was funded entirely by junk bonds.

Although the offer has been given little chance of success, some Wall Street experts say it is financially viable and should force CBS to take steps to increase the price of its stock.

Hostile takeovers financed by junk bonds are the brainchild of Drexel Burnham. By giving seemingly puny raiders a muscular look, Drexel has become more potent than the commercial banks," said Irwin L. Jacobs, a Minneapolis corporate raider. He said he would "have no hesitation" about tapping the firm's junk-bond sources if he decided to pursue a bigger target than his war chest would allow.

"The pendulum is shifting and Drexel is now giving the opportunity to a new group of people," Mr. Jacobs said.

Although business has begun to stiffen its resistance to the raiders, the use of junk bonds to wage a hostile takeover may well be just beginning.

Wall Street executives and a growing number of concerned congressmen say that many more raiders will be tempted to go on the prowl. And the big money at stake for pulling the agreements together is likely to make investment bankers willing to help finance aggressive takeovers from small companies, even if they must incur the wrath of their major corporate clients by doing so.

Drexel Burnham has been tapping its investor base for a number of friendly leveraged buyouts of corporations or their subsidiaries since late 1983. Farley Industries,

for instance, will rely on Drexel to help raise the money for its planned \$1-billion buyout of Northwest Industries Inc.

But junk bonds became an instrument of takeover warfare during Mr. Pickens's move against Gulf Oil Corp. in early 1984. In effect, junk bonds gave Mr. Pickens the muscle to be taken seriously by Gulf management, which then scurried into the arms of Chevron Corp. for the largest acquisition in history.

Since then, Drexel has been the financial engineer for six more junk-bond takeover attempts. It is involved in several other takeover attempts, including the move against Hilton Hotels Corp. by Golden Nugget Inc., a Drexel client; Lorimar Productions' \$1.02-billion offer for Multimedia Inc.; and Mr. Icahn's bid for control of Unocal Corp. Drexel is expected to help in at least some of these deals.

"If management would sit down and talk, there would be no need to take this route," said G. Chris Anderson, a managing director of Drexel. "The trouble is that entrenched executives stonewall you. And unless you are a company like Chevron they refuse to take you seriously."

Corporate chiefs, of course, do not quite see it that way. They say that the long-term interests of shareholders would best be served by following through on a well-thought-out corporate game plan, and not by yielding to takeover overtures for a quick stock gain.

In any event, Mr. Anderson said, when a client puts together a takeover bid, he often has no choice but to line up junk-bond financing and take a bid directly to shareholders via a public tender offer for their shares, rather than go through hostile management. "All we are doing is giving the right to someone who is aggressive to put some money where his mouth is," he argued.

Junk-bond financing commitments give a raider credibility in the early stages of a takeover attempt, when bank financing normally is not available — particularly when a small company pursues a larger prey.

Big companies have no trouble finding bank financing for acquisitions, especially when they are friendly from the start, Mr. Anderson said.

son pointed out. And unfriendly ones among the giants do not occur often because "it's a very clubby thing." They don't pick on each other," he says.

But for smaller companies, the junk bond has become a big part of a takeover strategy, friendly or otherwise. Triangle Industries, for instance, had net income of a little more than \$3 million last year, but sales of \$291 million. Yet early this year, the \$1.9-million National Can Co. agreed to yield to a sweetened offer from Triangle's boss, Nelson Peltz.

Triangle will finance nearly all of the \$430-million cash offer to National Can shareholders by calling on the money committed by 36 junk-bond investors. If the shareholders turn down the offer or if National Can had thrown a roadblock in its way before it turned agreeable, then the timing on the commitments would have expired and the would-be investors would not have put up any money.

So far, Triangle's has been the only successful takeover that has relied on junk bonds to finance virtually the whole package, although Mr. Turner is trying to follow suit in his bid for CBS. In takeovers, the term junk bond is used loosely to encompass debt obligations as well as preferred stock, both of which are offered to raise necessary financing.

Sometimes banks agree to come in for most, or all, of the remaining outstanding shares after junk-bond financing has helped a raider gain voting control of a company. The successful raider might then offer the remaining shareholders a mix of debt and preferred stock securities. Mr. Icahn did that in his move on Phillips and Mr. Pickens plans to do it if his offer for control of Unocal is successful.

## Hong Kong to Replace Commodities Exchange

Reuters

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong Futures Exchange Ltd. will be inaugurated on May 7, replacing the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange Ltd., the commodity exchange said Monday.

The new exchange will ultimately diversify beyond into financial instruments.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada			
Asamera			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Can. Packers			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Ford Motor Corp.			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Noranda			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Hong Kong			
Yeh Kwong Ship.			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
United States			
Briggs & Stratton			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Louis. Land Equip.			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Champ. Spark Pl.			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Marsh McLennan			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Tyson Foods			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
Kearney			
1st Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33
2nd Quarter	1984	1985	1986
Revenue	207.3	229.4	244.1
Net Inc.	12.1	15.2	16.8
Per Share	1.02	1.25	1.33

## How to Study Market Signs

(Continued from Page 9)

the case of currency and certain financial options; the maturity of the contract; and the expected volatility of the market. The options market's shorthand term for these seven key variables is the contract's "implied volatility."

These variables are important factors because an investor who buys an option is buying the right, without any obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) the underlying goods at a fixed price within a set period of time. The cost is known as the premium.

Mr. Gadkari noted that most of these factors have been computed mathematically by using various versions of the Black-Scholes formula, which has long been the standard form of judging the values and pricing of stock options.

"While the implied volatility formulas are still far from perfect, they provide the investor with better odds than the so-called coin-toss method, and the investor and his broker should take the time to understand them," said Mr. Gadkari.

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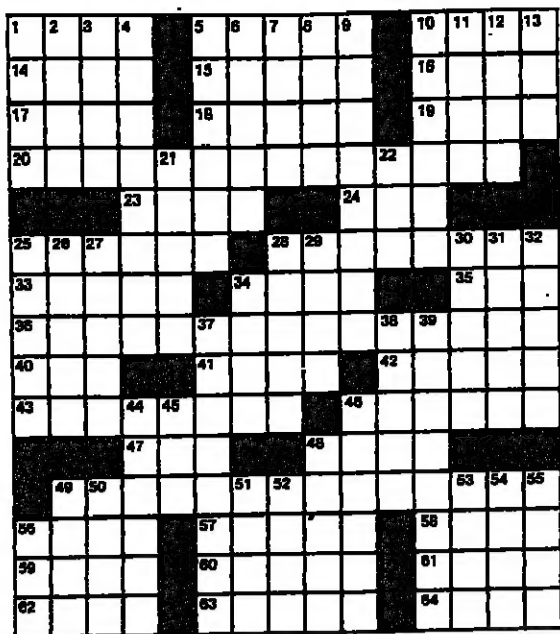
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17 "The Mauve  
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18 House style  
19 Ger.—the  
ground floor  
20 Up for auction  
21 Units of  
conductance  
24 By birth  
25 Story line  
26 Fallen socially  
33 Trojan War  
34 Leeds's river  
35 Ark passenger  
36 Successor to  
Trygve Lie  
40 Before,  
poetically  
41 Is unwell  
42 Chutzpah  
43 "Noises Off"  
44 Sea Islands  
product  
47 Service br.  
48 Thick fog

**DOWN**

13 Had charge of  
21 Viceroy Harp  
role  
22 Allen or  
Brooks  
25 Staff officers  
26 Frau  
Schumann  
27 "The Lady or  
the—"  
28 Watch faces  
29 Acts humanly  
30 Lacking funds  
31 Artillery  
sate  
32 W. German  
seaport  
34 René's date  
37 Affected  
38 Russian whip  
39 Modern  
airfields  
44 Unloaded  
45 Doctrine  
46 Pauper  
48 Show contempt  
49 Food fish  
50 Surrounded by  
51 Scold  
52 Longing  
53 Undiluted  
54 Stare open-  
mouthed  
55 Chopped  
cabbage  
56 "High—"  
M. Anderson  
play

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"How come that thing knows so much about me when it wasn't even made when I was born?"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DYLOM**  
**KAQUE**  
**VEGASA**  
**HECARB**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: JUST AS (Circled letters: J, U, S, T, A, S)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANIC DOUGH UNSOLD GRASSY  
Answer: What form of speech is double-talk?—VERY "SINGULAR"

## WEATHER

**EUROPE**

Area	High	Low	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
Algeria	19	11	SE	10	0.0
Amsterdam	16	11	SE	10	0.0
Athens	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Berlin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Bombay	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Buenos Aires	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Calcutta	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cairo	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cardiff	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Chennai	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Copenhagen	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Dublin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Edinburgh	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Geneva	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Helsinki	17	11	SE	10	0.0
London	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Madrid	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Moscow	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Nairobi	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Paris	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rangoon	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Reykjavik	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rome	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Stockholm	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Strasbourg	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Toronto	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Warsaw	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Zurich	17	11	SE	10	0.0

**AFRICA**

Area	High	Low	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
Algeria	19	11	SE	10	0.0
Amsterdam	16	11	SE	10	0.0
Athens	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Berlin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Bombay	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Buenos Aires	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Calcutta	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cairo	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cardiff	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Chennai	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Copenhagen	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Dublin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Edinburgh	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Geneva	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Helsinki	17	11	SE	10	0.0
London	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Madrid	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Moscow	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Nairobi	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Paris	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rangoon	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Reykjavik	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rome	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Stockholm	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Strasbourg	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Toronto	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Warsaw	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Zurich	17	11	SE	10	0.0

**ASIA**

Area	High	Low	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
Algeria	19	11	SE	10	0.0
Amsterdam	16	11	SE	10	0.0
Athens	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Berlin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Bombay	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Buenos Aires	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Calcutta	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cairo	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cardiff	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Chennai	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Copenhagen	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Dublin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Edinburgh	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Geneva	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Helsinki	17	11	SE	10	0.0
London	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Madrid	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Moscow	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Nairobi	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Paris	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rangoon	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Reykjavik	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rome	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Stockholm	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Strasbourg	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Toronto	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Warsaw	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Zurich	17	11	SE	10	0.0

**MIDDLE EAST**

Area	High	Low	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
Algeria	19	11	SE	10	0.0
Amsterdam	16	11	SE	10	0.0
Athens	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Berlin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Bombay	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Buenos Aires	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Calcutta	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cairo	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cardiff	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Chennai	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Copenhagen	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Dublin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Edinburgh	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Geneva	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Helsinki	17	11	SE	10	0.0
London	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Madrid	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Moscow	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Nairobi	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Paris	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rangoon	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Reykjavik	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rome	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Stockholm	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Strasbourg	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Toronto	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Warsaw	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Zurich	17	11	SE	10	0.0

**OCEANIA**

Area	High	Low	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
Algeria	19	11	SE	10	0.0
Amsterdam	16	11	SE	10	0.0
Athens	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Berlin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Bombay	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Buenos Aires	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Calcutta	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cairo	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cardiff	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Chennai	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Copenhagen	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Dublin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Edinburgh	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Geneva	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Helsinki	17	11	SE	10	0.0
London	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Madrid	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Moscow	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Nairobi	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Paris	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rangoon	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Reykjavik	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rome	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Stockholm	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Strasbourg	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Toronto	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Warsaw	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Zurich	17	11	SE	10	0.0

**AMERICAN**

Area	High	Low	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
Algeria	19	11	SE	10	0.0
Amsterdam	16	11	SE	10	0.0
Athens	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Berlin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Bombay	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Buenos Aires	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Calcutta	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cairo	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Cardiff	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Chennai	24	16	SE	10	0.0
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Dublin	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Edinburgh	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Geneva	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Helsinki	17	11	SE	10	0.0
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Madrid	17	11	SE	10	0.0
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Paris	17	11	SE	10	0.0
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Reykjavik	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Rome	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Stockholm	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Strasbourg	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Toronto	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Warsaw	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Zurich	17	11	SE	10	0.0

**EUROPE**

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Algeria	19	11	SE	10	0.0
Amsterdam	16	11	SE	10	0.0
Athens	24	16	SE	10	0.0
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Helsinki	17	11	SE	10	0.0
London	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Madrid	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Moscow	17	11	SE	10	0.0
Nairobi	24	16	SE	10	0.0
Paris	17	11	SE	10	0.0
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## SPORTS

## Yanks Fire Berra

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CHICAGO — George Steinbrenner, who said two months ago that Yogi Berra would be the New York Yankee manager for all of 1985, now has fired him.

The appointment of Martin, who was removed as Yankee manager at the end of the 1983 season and named a special scout, marks the 12th managerial change since Steinbrenner led a group that bought the Yankees from CBS in 1973.

Informing Berra of his dismissal fell to Clyde King, the team's general manager, who spoke with Steinbrenner by phone during Sunday's game here with the White Sox. According to King, Steinbrenner had decided to dismiss Berra even before the contest ended in a 4-3 Yankee defeat, the team's third straight loss. New York, 6-10, is tied with Cleveland for last place in the American League East.

Steinbrenner also telephoned Berra an hour later in the clubhouse at Comiskey Park.

A statement issued after the game quoted Steinbrenner as saying, "The action was taken by the Yankees and we felt it was in the best interests of the club." The statement said Steinbrenner told King that "he would rather fire 25 players than fire Yogi, but we all know that would be impossible."

Berra, who remained behind closed doors for nearly a half hour after receiving the news, smiled when reporters finally entered the small office. "I'm in a very good mood," Berra said. "This is just a very good ballclub, and they're getting a good manager in Billy Martin. I don't think my players laid down on me."

Berra refused to criticize Steinbrenner. "He's the boss," Berra said. "He can do what he wants. That's what this game is — managers are hired to be fired. I know it's an old saying, but that's what it is." Berra had been dismissed twice before, once by the New York Mets, whom he managed for nearly four years in the 1970s, and by the Yankees.

Asked if he would accept another position with the club, Berra said, "I don't know. He hasn't asked me yet. My contract says I don't have to do anything. Right now, I'm just gonna go home and play golf."

Berra said he felt no relief that the turmoil of the last three weeks, which included continual criticism from Steinbrenner over the team's play and what he termed "lack of discipline," was finished. He shook his head. "I'd still like to stay here," he said. "But like I said, he's the boss."

Berra, who managed the Yankees in 1964 but was fired after losing the World Series to St. Louis, was named manager for the second time on Dec. 16, 1983. He replaced Martin — who was in his third stint managing the team — and was given a two-year contract.

That marked the sixth time Martin had been fired as a major-league manager. He had also resigned from the Yankees under pressure in 1978, but midway through 1979 he took over for the man who had replaced him, Bob Lemon. Martin was fired again at the end of that season, following a celebrated fight with a marshall salesman in Minneapolis.

In addition to his stints with the Yankees, Martin managed the Minnesota Twins, Texas Rangers, Oakland A's and Detroit Tigers. Martin becomes the first manager to manage an American League team four separate times. Danny Murtagh managed Pittsburgh from 1957-64, in 1967, during 1970-71, and then again from 1973 to 1976.

There had been talk last season that Berra would be fired as the Yankees fell far behind the eventual World Series champion Detroit Tigers. But last Oct. 25, Steinbrenner announced Berra would return. "The Yankees will not be making any changes for 1985," Yogi Berra's contract will be honored," Steinbrenner said at the time.

"I just can't understand all these teams changing managers the way they do. The lack of stability is alarming," he said.

Berra, a 15-time All-Star catcher for the Yankees, was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1972. (AP, NYT)

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## Flyers KO Islanders In Fifth Game, 1-0

United Press International  
PHILADELPHIA — No matter who represents the Campbell Conference in the Stanley Cup finals, one thing is certain: For the first time in six years, that team won't face the New York Islanders.

The Philadelphia Flyers defeated New York 1-0 here Sunday night.

Stanley Cup Playoffs

to win the best-of-seven Patrick Division title series, 4-1, and advance to the Wales Conference finals against the winner of the Quebec-Montreal Cup quarterfinal. Quebec leads that series, 3-2, with Game 6 set for Tuesday night.

In Sunday's only other National Hockey League playoff game, Minnesota stayed alive by beating Chicago.

The Islanders won four consecutive NHL championships before losing the cup final in five games to Edmonton last year. "Any time you shut the Islanders out, you're doing something right," said the Flyers coach, Mike Keenan. "I'm proud of this hockey club. When you play a heavyweight like that, you have to get a knockout. There are no decisions."

With the Philadelphia defense clearing out the area in front of the goal, Pelle Lindbergh had a notably easy night. He stopped 25 shots, and Ilkka Sinisalo's second-period goal stood up. "They just played unbelievably," said Lindbergh of defenseman Mark Howe. Brad McCrimmon, Brad Marsh and Doug Crossman. "I've never seen

them play better. I didn't have any rebounds and no screens at all."

Sinisalo's goal came at 6:43 of the second period on a high backhand after teammate Peter Zehl had collided with Islanders goalie Kelly Hrudey and knocked him to the ice.

The play began when Zehl dropped a pass to Crossman near the right point and continued to the net. Crossman's shot and Zehl arrived at Hrudey simultaneously, while Hrudey lay on the ice. Sinisalo picked up the loose puck and scooped it in.

The Islanders pulled Hrudey, who stopped 38 shots, with 44 seconds left in the game but could not mount a threat.

"The first two games here put us in a hole," said the Islanders coach, Al Arbour. "Again we played well tonight, but it wasn't well enough."

North Stars 5, Black Hawks 4

In Chicago, Dennis Maruk scored 1:14 into overtime to complete Minnesota's rally from a 4-0 deficit. The Black Hawks, up four goals halfway through the game, still lead the best-of-seven series, 3-2. The sixth game was to be played Tuesday night in Bloomington, Minnesota. The series winner will take on Edmonton, which eliminated Winnipeg in four games.

Maruk's third goal of the playoffs came on a pass from Dirk Graham, who dug the puck out from behind the Chicago net.

It was the second consecutive overtime game of the series, Chicago having won, 7-6, in double overtime Thursday.

White Sox 4, Yankees 3

In Chicago, reliever Joe Cowley's three ninth-inning walks — the last with the bases loaded — gave the White Sox their victory in Yogi Berra's last game as New York's manager.

Orioles 5, Indians 7

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray's two-run double triggered a three-run eighth that downed Cleveland. Winning reliever Don Aase allowed only one hit over the final three innings.

Angels 2, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Tommy John and three relievers combined to give California a four-game series sweep of Seattle.

Royals 5, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Frank White's two bases-empty home runs led Kansas City past the Red Sox.

Tigers 5, Brewers 0

In Milwaukee, eighth-inning homers by Alan Trammell and Lance Parrish nailed down Detroit's victory over the Brewers.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, four Toronto home runs sunk Texas. Pitcher Doyle Alexander stayed unbeaten despite giving up homers to Cliff Johnson in the sixth and Gary Ward in the seventh. (UPI, AP)

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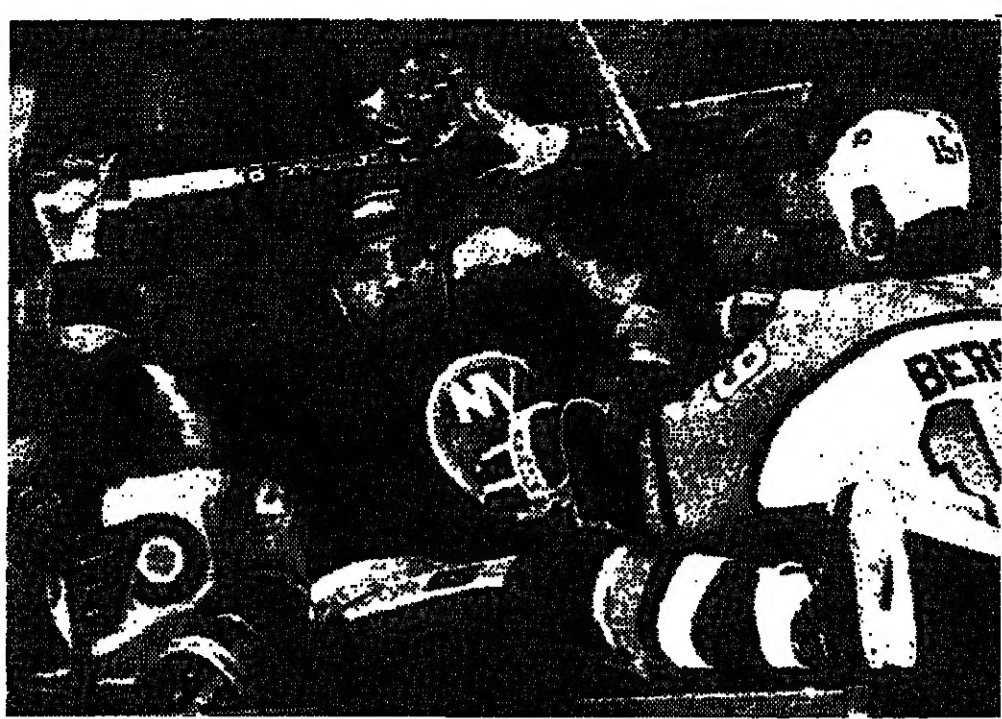
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Tod Bergen high-sticked Islander John Tonelli into the Flyer bench in Sunday's first period.

## Nuggets, Jazz 3-2 Series Victors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DENVER — The Denver Nuggets, noted for their unrestrained offense, won one with defense. Behind 33 points from Alex English

semifinals of the Western Conference against Utah in a best-of-seven series that was to start here Tuesday night. Utah concluded the other first-round series Sunday by downing Houston in Game 5; elsewhere, Boston and Philadelphia opened the Eastern Conference semifinals with convincing victories.

So aggressive was Denver's defense that the Spurs managed only 17 field goals and 33 percent shooting through the first three periods. The Nuggets led, 42-39, with 6:59 to play in the second quarter but then held the Spurs to one field goal while outscoring them, 23-6, to take a 65-45 halftime lead.

The winners' Calvin Natt added 20 points and Mike Evans 16. San Antonio had 19 points from Artis Gilmore but only 12 from George Gervin and 16 from Mike Mitchell.

"We dodged the bullet twice this series — by that I mean winning while turning the ball over," said San Antonio Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons. "Denver really came out after us."

"We just played great defense," said the winning coach, Doug Moe. "That was the ultimate defense."

Jazz 104, Rockets 97

In Houston, Thurl Bailey scored 15 fourth-quarter points and the Jazz stayed alive by outscoring the Rockets, 37-21, in the final period. Despite Ralph Sampson, and Akeem Olajuwon, Houston's "twin towers," Utah dominated the late going — and did so without 7-foot-4 (2.23-meter) center Mark Eaton, who exited shortly before halftime with a hyperextended knee.

"I thought we'd won when we went up 10 points and the big guy was gone," said Olajuwon, who finished with 32 points and 14 rebounds. "I still don't believe we lost the game."

"We came back from the dead without our key player, on the road and pulled off the sweet upset," said Utah Coach Frank Layden. "We had to win two games in here and that made it even sweeter."

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## Valenzuela Sets Mark but Loses, 1-0, on Gwynn's Home Run

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — Tony Gwynn's ninth-inning home run halted Fernando Valenzuela's major-league record for most consecutive innings without an earned run

passed the record of 40th season-starting innings without allowing an earned run, set by Hooks Wiltz of the 1912 New York Giants.

But with one out in the ninth, Gwynn sent Valenzuela's first pitch into the right-center field stands.

"The guy's slider was running and he had great control," Gwynn said. "It's hard to believe he's 2-3 with the stuff he's got."

Phillies 3, Cubs 2

In Philadelphia, Kevin Gross, pressed into service when scheduled starter Steve Carlton was sidelined by a sore shoulder, pitched six shutout innings and the Phillies took advantage of two errors to down Chicago.

Mets 5, Pittsburgh 4

In New York, Mookie Wilson scored from third on an error by first baseman Jason Thigpen, who hit a home run in the 11th to give the Giants their squeaker over Cincinnati.

Expos 5, Cardinals 3

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum's second-inning sacrifice fly brought in the go-ahead run, and the Expos went on to down the Cardinals for their sixth straight victory in a game delayed by rain at the start for 2 hours and 43 minutes.

Astros 2, Braves 1

In Houston, pinch hitter Enos Cabell's two-out ninth-inning double scored Alan Ashby from first base to lift the Astros past Atlanta.

Twins 10, A's 1

In the American League, in Minneapolis, Mickey Hatcher went 4-for-5, extending his consecutive hit streak to nine at-bats before flying out in the seventh, as Minnesota routed Oakland. It was the Twins' eighth consecutive victory and the fourth defeat in a row for the A's. Hatcher, who went 5-for-5 on Saturday, scored twice and capped the Twins' five-run sixth with a two-run single.

PHILADELPHIA — Recalled Robert Lugo and Stewart Clifton, pitchers from Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League, sent Bob Kipper, pitcher, to Midland of the Texas League, placed Lugo, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

MINNESOTA — Announced that Bruce Haynes, vice president, has been reassigned as a consultant and special assignment scout. N.Y. YANKEES — Fired Yogi Berra, manager, and named Billy Martin to replace him. NATIONAL LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES — Placed Bob Welch, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list, and Dave Anderson, infielder, on the 15-day disabled list, a minor-league contract. NEW YORK — Placed Bruce Berenyi, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Signed Joe Smith, pitcher. PHILADELPHIA — Signed Steve Herz, catcher, to a one-year contract. PITTSBURGH — Signed Larry Williams, pitcher, to a five-year contract. Traded Steve Herz, catcher, to Philadelphia in exchange for Mike Diaz, catcher; sent Diaz to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE BRITISH COLUMBIA — Signed Jim Bouvens, tight end, to a two-year contract. NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE NEW ORLEANS — Fired Lamar McLean, wide receiver coach. ARIZONA — Signed Mike Robinson, defensive end, to a two-year contract. HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE LEAGUE — Suspended Detroit goalie Greg Stetten for the first eight games of next season for a stick-swinging incident in a game with the Chicago Black Hawks on April 13. COLLEGE

GRAND CANYON — Named Peter Duchi coach. SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA — Named Frank W. Schneider women's basketball coach. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE — Named Guy Chambers president and Charles Clark vice president.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

First Round April 28 — Portland of Los Angeles, 3-1 Philadelphia of Chicago, 3-1 April 29 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

Semifinals (best-of-seven) April 30 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1 May 1 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

Final Round May 2 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1 May 3 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 4 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1 May 5 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 6 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1 May 7 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 8 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1 May 9 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 10 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 11 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 12 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 13 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 14 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 15 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 16 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 17 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 18 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 19 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 20 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 21 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 22 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 23 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 24 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 25 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 26 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 27 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 28 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 29 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 30 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

May 31 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

June 1 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

June 2 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

June 3 — Detroit of Boston, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

June 4 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1

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June 12 — Boston of Detroit, 3-1 Detroit of Boston, 3-1



## Lesson in Snit Prevention

## Boston Pops Party Opens 100th Year

**BOSTON** — The Boston Pops, which has become one of the world's most popular orchestras for light classical and popular music, opened its 100th season this week.

The Pops celebrates Tuesday with a party and a concert by John Williams, the orchestra's 19th conductor. It will feature guest performances and the debut of a long-lost P.D.Q. Bach piece.

The Pops was launched in 1885, four years after the founding of the parent Boston Symphony. Its success is attributed in part to Arthur Fiedler, the conductor for 50 years, who died in 1979.

"As I understand it, the SS soldiers buried at Bitburg were not real Nazis, but just kids drafted into the service."

"Chancellor Kohl. You must remember, he has a lot more to lose than Mr. Reagan if the president doesn't visit Bitburg."

□

Sylvia said, "I wouldn't be too sure of that."

I tried to be as diplomatic as possible. "I don't think it's your duty or mine to tell the president of the United States what cemeteries he should visit and what ones he should skip. After all, he has very qualified staff in the White House who do nothing but tell him what's good for him and what isn't."

"Oh yeah? So where were they when Reagan needed them?"

## The Roar of the River, the Climate of Challenge

For \$75, Cunningham provides each rafter with a dark-blue neoprene wet suit and a ride in a battered gray school bus to the river to join seven other similarly

"This is classed as one of the top 10 waters in America," he told a busload of novices in tones intended to instill either cockiness in one's prowess or dread over one's future. "The degree of difficulty, high-standing waves, the



At a place called Indian Head, the rafters gingerly hugged the three 120-pound (54-kilo) rafts to

At each of the rapids, the guides began hollering, urging their paddlers on. "Power, Power!" LaPrairie shouted.

Rapids, a short but intense drop in the river, the most difficult of the rapids to maneuver. "Whenever you can't see the river," Cunningham said, "you know it's good." The rafts bucked

"This is the best time," said Cunningham, sipping at a Styrofoam cup of steaming onion soup. "April and May, when you have the runoff from the snow and spring rains, that's the best time."

Vatican source said Buckingham Palace had decided they should not attend a private papal Mass.

□

The U.S. Immigration and Natu-

ralization Service has offered the Canadian author Farley Mowat a "parole" to come to the United States to promote his new book, but Mowat rejected the offer, calling it "totally unacceptable." "I want total clearance or nothing," Mowat said. A prominent writer on wildlife and conservation, Mowat was refused permission, for unstated reasons, to board a Los Angeles bound flight at Toronto last week. A similar dispute, over a visa for a Nicaraguan cabinet minister, Ernesto Cardenal, was resolved when the INS granted him a waiver to begin a truncated tour of poetry readings and talks.

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